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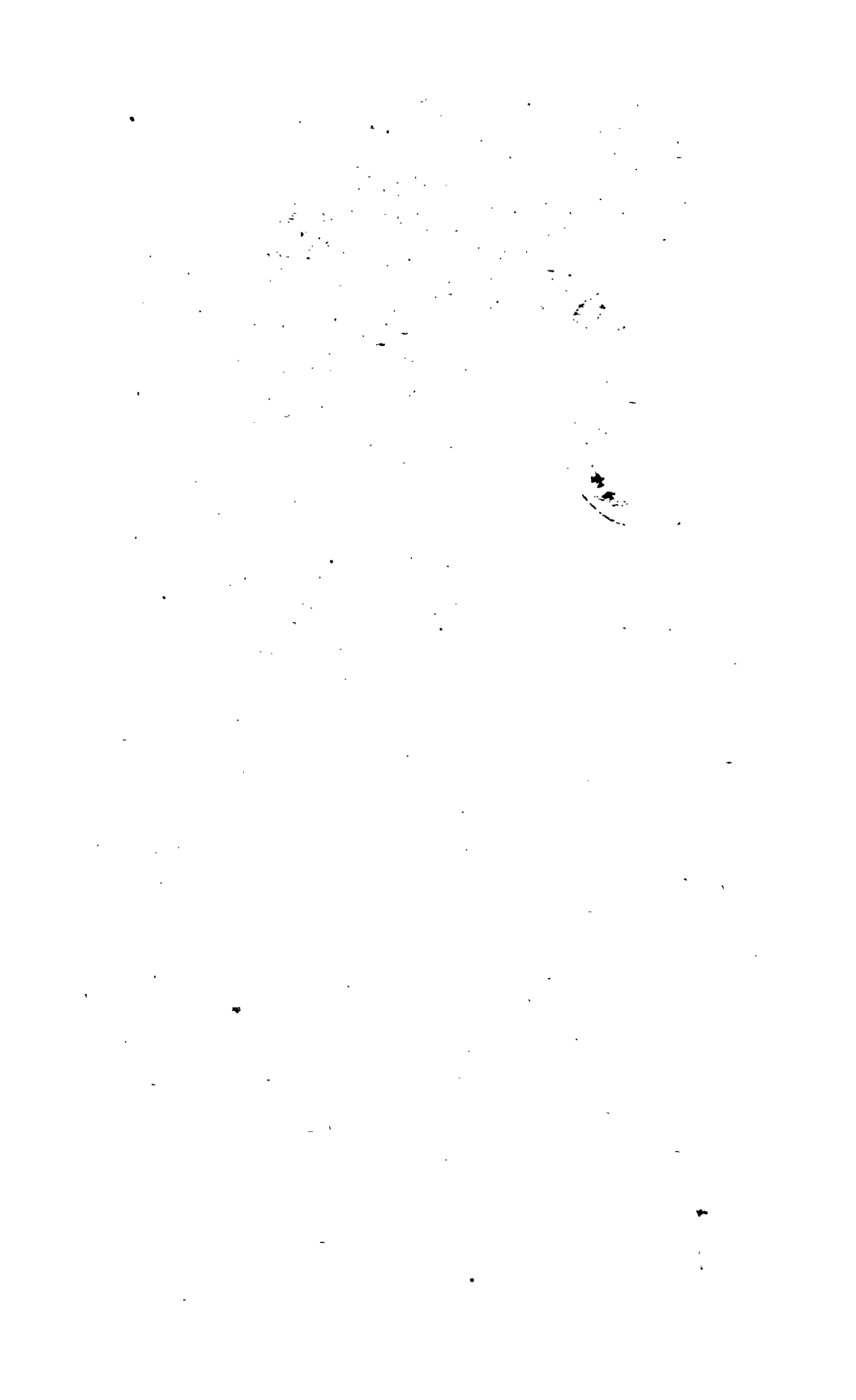

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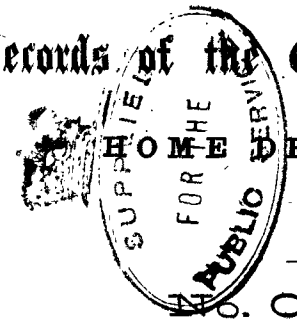

No. CXXXVII.

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REPORTS ON PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1875.

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Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
1877.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPRINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

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REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING

THE YEAR 1875.

From H. RISLEY, Esq., Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1422, dated Fort William, the 16th May 1876.

I am directed to submit herewith a return of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1875, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India Circular No. $\frac{10}{707}$, dated 26th April 1875.

Report of the Bengal Library for the year 1875.

During the year ending the 31st December 1875, there were received into the Bengal Library, from the Registrar-General of Assurances in Calcutta and the different Mofussil Sub-Registrars, 1,529 volumes in which are included serial numbers of periodicals and magazines; the relative proportions of each class may be known by a reference to the form annexed.

In *biography* there are 4 original works; the "Arjya Chanta" contains the lives of eminent ancient Hindu poets and writers, one of them being Valmiki, writer of the Râmâyana, and another Vyâs, of the Mahábhárat: another volume records the lives of four learned Pandits of Nudea: a third "Tara Charita" or the biography of Tárá-bai, deserves more prominent notice, being written in very excellent style and language by Shrimati Surangine Dási, a Hindu lady of refined and cultivated taste, and wife of the learned Principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta.

Dramas show an increase of 8 this year over the past year, and amount to 86 original works. Of these, the Chá-kar Darpana and the "Jel-Darpan" should be noticed first; both are written by the same author, Dakshina Charan Chatterji, the former reviling the tea-planters, and the latter the magistrates and surgeons of the several district jails, who are described as heartless, and cruel men, whilst a native doctor is held up in contrast and represented as humane and kind. The Jessore jail stands out most prominent for cruelty, and one of its prisoners is described as dying under the effects of the lash. The "Dáktar Babu" delineates the immoral character of the native, otherwise called "Babu Doctor" and their intemperance; it refers also to the illicit sale of liquor in dispensaries. The "Surendra Binodini" describes magistrates as having despotic powers, which they use to serve

their own purposes, taking loans from zemindars and abusing their summary powers. The manager, as also the Director of the Great National Theatre here, were recently tried, convicted and punished by the magistrate under the new Dramatic Performances Ordinance for placing this drama on the stage in an immoral form, but the conviction was, on appeal, quashed by the High Court.

The following also call for some notice:—the "Dharmma-bijaya," or Triumph of Piety, taken from the "Râmâyana," and written by a good dramatist, Râmnârâyana Tarkaratna; the "Kanak Padma Nâtak," an adaptation of "Shakuntala," "Nágáshramer-obhinaya," or the Serpent's retreat, containing severe strictures against the "Bharát Ashram" or boarding-house for the families of the progressive Brahmos. "Sarojini," or the invasion of Chittore, is a very well-written drama, the author being the son of Dévéndranáth Tagore, leader of the Adi Brahmos. The wicked and intemperate lives of two students of the Presidency College are shown up in a drama, called "Ki-lanchaná!" In fine, the Bengalis appear to be very apt in taking up any subject engrossing public attention at the time, and delineating it either in a drama or poetry. Thus, as we had last year, the Mahanta of Tárakeshwar and the controversies between the owners of the Dharamtolá and municipal markets depicted, so we have in the year now under review, the case of the Guikwár of Baroda and the famous daring theft of the jewels of the Goddess Kálí brought to notice. Shakespeare's Plays and Poems are undergoing republication in English by Béní Mádhova Ghosh.

The works calling for notice in Bengali *fiction* are the "Bangabijítá," or Conqueror of Bengal, a historical drama of the time of Akbar the Great, written by Roméch Chandra Datta. "Chandra Shekhar," a very popular work of the time of Kasim Ali and Warren Hastings, written by the popular and ready author Bankim Chandra Chatterji, a Deputy Magistrate. "Chittabinodiní," by Govinda Chandra Ghosh, M. A., B. L., is a tale of the mutiny and evinces great descriptive powers on the part of its author. A large portion of Bengali-Musalmáni books consists of works of fiction.

In *history* the new works in Bengali are the Histories of Sikhim and Bhoowál; as also four educational works,—on Bengal, India, the Early History of the World, and the World's History,—the last being compiled under the direction of Mr. E. Lethbridge, of the Government Educational Service, for Thacker, Spink and Co.'s school series. The above enterprising Firm has also commenced a similar series in English.

In *law*, besides the usual current works on Indian law in Bengali and English, the "Virá Mitradaya," on Hindu law, written in Sanskrit by Mitra Misra, deserves some notice.

Besides the elementary school primers and grammars which are commonly published in Bengali under the head of *Language*, a few books deserve special mention; these are the "Gauríya Chásha tattwa," part I of P. A. Ghoshe's series, being a philosophical enquiry into the Bengali language and its antiquities; next in order comes the "Kávya Nirnaya;" an excellent rhetorical work on versification, edited by Lál Mohun Bhattáchárjya. Notice of the "Nutan Shabdártha Prokáshiká" should not be omitted here, it being an excellent dictionary compiled by the well-known Bengali publishers Béní Mádhava Dé and Co.,

and including many foreign and Sanskrit words with meanings in Bengali. In Sanskrit the valuable "Váchespatya Dictionary" has advanced to Part VIII; and for strictly educational purposes we have the pocket dictionary called the "Amar Kosh" and Part II of "the Laghu Koumudi Vyákaran;" and in rhetoric the "Chhanda Manjari," treating of poetical measure and the "Sahitya Darpana."

Under the head of *medicine*, Bengali works have been written in all its branches; but that on "Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical," being brought out in parts by Mohéndra Nath Gupta, and which has reached the 3rd part, deserves special mention.

The following *miscellaneous* works in Bengali call for notice:—the "Bidhabábibáha-nishédh," or Prohibition of Widow Marriage; "Játrá Samálochana," or a review of the stage, a reprint from the "Banga Darshana," "Káshmir Kusum," by Rájéndra Mohan Basu, which gives an elaborate topographical history of the place; "Samaj Samalochana" or a Review of Society. In "Surlokér-bangér-parichaya," or Bengal represented amongst the celestial inhabitants by Haranáth Bhanja, the present depraved state of Bengali society and literature is dwelt upon. "The Hindu System of Marriage Explained," written by Bhubanéshwar Mitra, shows that both early marriages and widow marriages are contrary to the Shástras. In addition to the above there are the usual school readers and no less than 17 keys. In English the following books deserve notice under this head, the 1st volume of the "Antiquities of Orissa" by Dr. Rájéndralála Mitra; and the "Permanent Settlement Problem" by J. Hector.

In Bengali *poetry* appear the "Broja-gatha," or Poems relating to Krishna at Braja, by Kálí Kumár Chakravartí; Britra-Sanghár, a great epic poem by Hem Chandra Banerji, a pleader of the High Court and a well-known poet. This poem describes the expulsion and slaughter of the demon *Britra* by Indra from heaven. There are also "Palásir Judha," or the Battle of Plassey, by Nobín Chandra Sén; and 10 numbers of the "Práchín Kávya Sangroha" have also been published this year; and the "Sevapna-prayána," or Rambling Dreams, an allegorical poem by Devijéndra Náth Tagore. In addition to the above, there is a large number of poems on trashy and useless subjects, and some on the prevailing topics of the day,—such as the Fish-scare, the Hooghly Bridge, robbery of the jewels of the Goddess Kálí, and the murder at Sonágáji. There are also 22 works on poetry suited for educational purposes.

The only work on *politics* is in English, called "Notes on Western Turkestan" by G. R. Aberigh Mackay, containing political information on the Khánates of Central India.

There are 6 important and useful works on philosophy written in the Sanskrit Language.

In *religion* the Bráhmas have published three very good works, written in an excellent style and abounding in philosophical ideas. These are the "Vedanta-pravésh," "Baktrita," and "Srishti." In English we have three religious works issued by Roman Catholics, *viz.*, Dissertations on the Jubilee of 1875, by Father Rodrigues, Prior of Bandel; "A Ritualist's Calumnies against the True Church refuted by a Roman Catholic;" and "the Truth and Beauty of the Gospel," a large and copious work by C. Cesary.

In *mathematical science* there are the usual works on surveying, mensuration, arithmetic, and zemindari accounts.

In *natural and other sciences* we have the "Kautha Kaumudi," or Choral Music, with scales, by Kshétra Mohun Goswami; a work on Hindu astronomy called "Sar Sangraha," by Bishwa Náth Sharmmá; "Byam Shikshak," by Shyámá Charan Ghosh; whilst the enterprising Doctor Harish Chundra Sharmmá is not only publishing an illustrated work on gymnastics in parts, but likewise a scientific periodical called the "Anubikshan," or Microscope.

With reference to *periodicals*, there is an increase of seven in Bengali, the most notable one being the "Anubikshan" already referred to; and in English, the "Royal Tourist," a bi-weekly journal of the progress of the Prince of Wales in India.

Analysis of publications received into the Bengal Library during the year ending 31st December 1875, under Act XXV of 1867.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	7	...	...	Vide the remarks made at full length in the Report submitted with this.
2	Drama	8	86	3	11	
3	Fiction	1	48	...	...	
4	History	5	20	...	...	
5	Language	3	61	24	18	
6	Law	16	8	1	2	
7	Medicine	7	41	10	5	
8	Miscellaneous	115	302	27	49	
9	Poetry	4	181	20	...	
10	Politics	1	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy	1	5	10	1	
12	Religion	43	218	20	59	
13	Science, Mathematical and Mechanical	11	27	...	...	
14	Science—Natural and others ...	19	31	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	234	1,035	115	145	
1	Original works	207	695	83	125	
2	Translations	4	137	...	...	
3	Republications (a) Original ...	17	178	32	20	
	Republications (b) Translations ...	6	25	...	...	
	Total	234	1,035	115	145	
1	Educational Works	32	262	23	45	
2	Non-Educational Works	202	773	92	100	
	Total	234	1,035	115	145	

True copy,

G. EASTON,
Registrar.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS RECEIVED INTO THE BENGAL LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1875.

PART I.—ARABIC.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION—*Muhammadan.*

1. Duwái-Tasmyatul-Kirám-má-Asmá-ul-izam; or Prayers invoking God by His Titles and His Great Name. By Muhammad Abdul Ahad. This is a large sheet of charms, to be used for the realization of one's wishes as well as for prosperity. 1.
2. Duwái-Shufá-ul-imráz; or, Prayers for the Cure and Prevention of Diseases. By Muhammad Abdul Ahad. This is a large sheet containing charms to be used for preservation from, and cure of, disease. 1.
3. Fazlí-mubín: Dur-i-Samín Nawádir-min-ahádis and Tarájim Bokhári; or, the Grace of God, and a Precious Pearl. The excellencies of the Hadís or Tradition, and the Translations of Bokári. 2.

PART II.—ASSAMESE.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

HISTORY.

Designed for Educational Purposes.

1. Discovery of America. Author's name not given. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Asámíyar-larár Shikhshá-Sár; or, Elements of Education for Assamese children. By Padmaháns Goswámí. An easy reader for children. 2.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Asámíya-larár-byákaran; or, the Child's Assamese Grammar. By Dinabandhu Tarkálankár. (Third.) 3.
2. Assamese Primer. Part I. Author's name not given. (Fourth.) 3.

POETRY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Padyamálá? or, Garland of Poetry. Part I. By Padmaháns Goswámí. Containing short pieces of poetry for children. (Second.) 2.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Hymns. (The last few pages in English). Author's name not given. (Third.) 3.
2. The New Testament. Translator's name not given. (Fourth.) 3.

SECTION 3—TRANSLATIONS.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. The Psalms of David; translated by Mrs. Ward. 3.

PART III.—BENGALI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. Arjya Cáharita; or, Lives of the Aryans. Part I. By Bíréshwar Pánrén. Containing the lives of Bálmíki, Byás, Kálídás, Shákya Singha, and Bijaya Singha. 1.
2. Charita chtatushtaya; or, the Four Biographies. By Shrímádhab Bhattácháryya. Containing the biographies of Rámnáth Tarkasiddhánta and Goloknáth Nyáyaratna, learned pandits of Nuddea; also of Dhánakya and Smártta Bhattácharjya, of the same place. 2.
3. Tárácharita; or, the Biography of Tárábái. By Shrímati Surangini. Taken from the History of Rájputáná. 1.
4. Tapaswiní Rábá; or, the Pious Rábá. By Girishchandra Sén. Showing the piety and devoutness of the heroine, a girl of Bussorah. 4.

Drama.

1. Ajayéndu Nátak. By Jogéndranáth Ghosh. Relating to the capture of Ajayéndra Singha, King of Jadhpur, and his release by his Queen, Indumatí. The first syllables of both the names are combined, and give the title to the drama. 3.
2. Amarsingha Nátak. By Pramathanáth Basu. An adaptation from Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet. 1.
3. Apúrbba Satí Nátak. Castus mirábilis; or, the Wonderful Satí. A tragedy by Asutoshdás and Shrimati Sukumári Datta. Showing the good effects of female education. 3.
4. Banga-bidhábá Rupak; or, the Widow of Bengal. An allegory. By Birájmohan Chaudhúrí. Depicting the evil state of Hindu widows. 1.
5. Bángálir-mukhé-chhái; or, Dust on the Face of the Bengali. A comedy. By Gopalkrishna Banerji. The great anxiety of Bengalis to gain the titles of Rájá and Rái-Báhádur by humility and subservience to the English is commented on. 3.
6. Bangér-punaraddhár Nátak; or, the Deliverance of Bengal. A drama written by Bipinbihári Shíl. Based on the history of Bengal during the time of Ghyásuddín II, when the land groaned under the Mahammadan yoke. 4.
7. Balad Mahimá Nátak; or, the Greatness of the Ox. A drama. The author's name not given. The desire of some Bengalis to exempt the ox from labor is ridiculed. 2.
8. Bangamátá; or, the Mother of Bengal. A drama, as performed at the Rádhánagar theatre. Written by Shrínáth Majumdár. The death of several excellent natives, and the sad condition of the Kulins, are deplored. 2.

9. Báman-bhikshá Nátak: or, the Begging of Alms by Bâman, a Dwarf. By Bholánath Mukerji. The story of Báman, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and *Bali Rájá*. 3.
10. Bhárat-adhín; or, India subjugated. By Kunjabihárí Basu. A short drama depicting the fourth invasion and conquest of India by Sultán Mahmud. 1.
11. Bháratí-duhkhiní Nátak; or, India in Distress. By Hárânchandra Ghosh. 2.
12. Bháratér Sukh-Shashí-Jaban-Kabale Nátak; or, the Moon of India's Happiness swallowed up by the Jabans (Muhammadans). By Nabínchandra Bidyáratna. Describing the defeat of the Hindu Rájás of Kányakubja. 4.
13. Bidhabá Bangabálá Nátak; or, the Bengali Widow. By Bihárilál Mitra. Showing how a Brahmin managed to seduce a widow, whilst, at the same time, he appeared to be a guileless person. 4.
14. Bichitra-Milan Nátak; or, the Surprising Union. By Madan-mohan Mitra. Depicting the love and marriage of a Rájá's daughter. 2.
15. Bijayanagarádhíp Mahárájá Rám Nátak; or, a drama relating to the Mahárájá Rám of Bijayanagar. By Rámchandra Mukerji. 4.
16. Bíra-nárí: or, the Heroine of Scinde. Name of author not given. Has reference to the battles between the Rájputs and Muhammadans. 2.
17. Bírbálá Nátak. By Uméshchandra Gupta. 3.
18. Bírbálá Nátak. By Upéndranath Ráya Chaudúrí. Relating to the war between the Rájás of Tipperah and Cachár. The heroine, being the daughter of the latter, fought, defeated the enemy, and fell in love with the Commander-in-Chief of the former. 3.
19. Chákar-darpan Nátak; or, the Mirror of a Tea-planter. By Dakshínácharan Chatterji; with a full-page lithograph. Depicting the cruelties practised by tea-planters. 1.
20. Chárु-prabhá Nátak. By Shashibhúshan Ghosh. The marriage of the heroine, the daughter of the Rájá of Málwá, with Basanta Rétu, a lad brought up by a Rishi. 2.
21. Chandrolékhá-Paurábrittik Nátak; or, Chandralékhá, a historical drama. By Rádhámádhab Háldár. The heroine, the daughter of Udayasingha, Rájá of Bidur was, after the assassination of her father, preserved with her brother by the family *guru* and eventually restored to the kingdom. 2.
22. Dáktár Bábu Nátak; or, the Doctor Bábu. By Bhúbanmohan Sarkár. The writer endeavours to delineate the immoral character of the so-called Báboo doctors and their intemperance. The illicit sale of liquor in the dispensaries is likewise treated of. 3.
23. Dhrubajogákhyán Nátak; or, a Narration of the Worship of Dhruba. By Bholánáth Mukerji. Incidents relative to the birth and reign of Dhruba, son of Rájá Uttánapad. 1.
24. Dharmma-bijaya-Nátak; or, the Triumph of Piety. By Rámnáráyan Tarkaratna. An adaptation of the "Harishchandra Nátak," taken from the Rámáyana. 4.

25. Durgábatí Nátak. By Akshayakumár Chaudhúrí. Depicting the heroism and prowess of Bijaya, and his subsequent marriage with the heroine. 1.
26. Durbbásár-páran-o-Jayadrathéya-darpachúrna-Nátak; or, the Invite given to Durbbásá, and the Destruction of the Pride of Jayadrath. By Bholánáth Mukerji. 2.
27. Ebárinám-chakshu-dán—Prahasan; or, This is Called Giving Sight. A comedy. By Jogéndranáth Bhattàchàrjya. An attempt to show the evil effects of female education. 3.
28. Granthakár—Prahasan; or, The Author. A comedy. Name of the author not given. Describing the poverty of the present race of authors; whilst those who happen to be relatives of Deputy Inspectors are able to dispose of their works. 2.
29. Guikowár Nátak. By Nagéndranáth Banerji and Suréshchandra Mitra. On the recent trial of the Guikowár of Barodá. 2.
30. Ditto ditto. By Upéndrachandra Mitra. 3.
31. Harishchandra Nátak. By Manamohan Basu. Pourtraying the life and acts of Harishchandra, Rájá of Kaushal. 2.
32. Hirak-anguriak-Prahasan; or, the Diamond Ring. A comedy. By Kshètrapál Chakrabarti. Showing how sons follow the evil example of their fathers. 1.
33. Hirak-chúrna-Nátak; or, Diamond Dust. By an actor. Relative to the late trial at Baroda. The author is of opinion that the story of the diamond powder was only a concoction between Damudar Pant and Colonel Phayre. 2.
34. Jánakí-milan-Nátak; or, the *Meeting* with *Jánakí* or Sitá. Author's name not given. Relative to the union of Rám and Sitá after the exile and separation of the latter. 4.
35. Jaya-má-Kálí-Kálígháté-è-ki-churi-Nátak; or, Victory to Mother Kálí. What robbery is this at Kálighát? By Rájratna. Relative to the recent theft of jewels from the idol at Kálighát. 3.
36. Jél-darpan-Nátak; or, the Jail Mirror. By Dakshinácharan Chatterji, the author of "the Chákar Darpan," or "the Tea-planter's Mirror." Depicting the cruel and inhuman behaviour and conduct of the Magistrates and Jail Superintendents and Surgeons towards the prisoners. 4.
37. Kalanka-bhanjan-Nátak; or, the Removal of the Scandal. By Bholánáth Mukerji. The reconciliation of Rádhá and Krishna. 2.
38. Kalir-dash-dasha—Prahasan; or, the Ten Conditions of the *Kali*, or Iron Age. By Kánáilál Sèn. Harihar, a *Bengali*, had three wives, with the youngest of whom a Bráhmo fell in love, and was prevented from seducing her by one of the sons of Hari. 3.
39. Kanak-padma Nátak; or, the Golden Water-lily. By Haralál Ráya. A tale of Rádhá and Krishna. 2.
40. Kapálik Nátak; or, the Drama as to the Head. Author's name not given. About the three skulls placed before the Rájá Bikramáditiya by a demon. 2.
41. Karnát Kumár Nátak; or, the Prince of Karnát. By Satyakrishna Basu Sarbbádhikári. Describes the war between the kings of Karnát and Ujjayiní. 3.

42. Ki-lánchhaná Nátak; or, What Reproof! By Shrípati Bhattáchárjya. Describing the wicked and intemperate lives of two students of the Presidency College. 2.
43. Krishnánwéshwan Nátak; or, The Search after Krishna. By Bholánáth Mukerji. The quarrel between Rádhiká and Krishna, and their reconciliation. 2.
44. Kurukshétropákhyán Nátak; or, the Kuru Rájá's battle-field. A drama. By Shámácharan Dás. Indra loses his throne, being coerced by the demons, but regains it through the aid of Khatanga Rájá. 4.
45. Kusumé-Kít-Nátak; or, a Worm in the Flower. By Pramathanáth Mukerji. Intended to depict the high-handed dealings and oppressions of zemindars. 1.
46. Lalaná Kusum Nátak; or, the Flowers of Womankind. A drama. By Harináth Mukerji. Describing the conduct, &c., of different kinds of women. 2.
47. Madalasá Nátak. By Prafullachandra Bhatttáchárjya. The rescue of the heroine by Rhitudhaj Rájá, and her subsequent marriage with him. 4.
48. Malhar-Ráo-Guikowárér-Biláp; or, Lamentations of the Guikwar Malhar Ráo. By Suréndranáth Banerji. On the recent Baroda trial. 3.
49. Mân-Bhikshá Nátak; or, Honor Begged For. By Bholánáth Mukerji. A tale of Rádhá and Krishna. 2.
50. Nabya-Ukíl; or, the New Pleader. By Ramánáth Sányál. Shows the difficulties encountered by a new comer in the profession, and his ultimate disaster. 4.
51. Nágáshramér Abhinaya-Prahasan; or, The Serpent's Retreat. A comedy. By Kénrélchandra Dhákéndra. Strictures against the "*Bháratáshram*" of the Bráhmos. 1.
52. Padminí-Aitihásik Nátak; or, a Historical Drama of Padminí, the Jewel of Rájasthán. Compiled from Colonel Tod's Rájasthán. By Mahéndralál Basu. The capture and death by *satí* of the heroine, the wife of Bhimsingha, Rájá of Chittore, which was sacked by the Muhammadans. 3.
53. Palli-Bikáshiní Nátak; or, the Village Publisher. By Aghorenáth Ghosh. Depicting the ignorance of village females and the depravity of the male sex. 1.
54. Pándabér-Agyánatá-bás-Abhinaya; or, the Seclusion of the Pándabs. By Bholánáth Mukerji. A tale of the Kurus and Pándabs. 3.
55. Pápér-Pratiphal Nátak; or, the Fruit of Sin. By Kédárnáth Ghosh. The murder of a father by his son, and the suicide of the latter, as resulting from a guilty conscience. 2.
56. Pápér Uchit Danda Nátak; or, the Just Punishment of Sin. By Jadunáth Dás. The evil deeds of a Rájá's son and his untimely end are described. 2.
57. Párbbatí Parinaya Nátak; or, the Marriage of Durgá. By Lalitamohan Kar. Describing the marriage of Durgá with Shib. 2.

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54.	Ditto	ditto	No. 3.	By ditto.	1.
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16. Nítíbodh; or, Moral Class-book. By Rájkrishna Basu. (Twentieth.) 2.
17. Nítigarbha prasuti prasanga; or, Moral Instructions to Mothers. By Jagachchandra Basu. The duties of the female sex from conception to time of nursing. (Third.) 2.
18. Patra kaumudi; or, the Moonlight of Letters. (Containing specimens of letter-writing.) Compiled by the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr and Bábu Rájendralála Mitra. (Fourth.) 2.
19. Prathampáth-asanjukta-barna; or, Reading Lessons in Words of Simple Letters. By Sátkari Datta. (Eighteenth.) 4.
20. Saralpáth; or, Easy Lessons in Compound Letters. Part II. By Jagabandhu Modak. (Third.) 4.
21. Shishubodhak; or, Infant Teacher. Part II. By the late Shubhánkar-Dás Pundit. (Several.) 2.
22. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Not given.) 2.
23. Ditto ditto. By ditto. 3.
24. Ditto ditto. By ditto. 3.
25. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Illustrated.) 4.
26. Shishupáth; or, the Child's Instructor. By Rámgati Nyáyaratna. (Sixth.) 1.
27. Shishushikshá; Part II; or, Infant Lessons. By the late Madanmohun Tarkálankár. (Forty-sixth.) 1.
28. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Forty-seventh.) 2.
29. Ditto ditto. By ditto. ditto. 3.
30. Ditto; Part III. By ditto. (Forty-second.) 2.
31. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Forty-third.) 3.
32. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Forty-fourth.) 3.

KEYS. *(Designed for educational purposes.)*

1. Charitábalír-artha; or, Meanings in the "Charitábali." Compiled by Dwárkánáth Pál. (Second.) 2.
2. Dwitíya-bhág-kabitábalír-shabdártha; or, Meanings of Words in the 2nd Part of the Kabitábalí. Ditto. (Second.) 2.
3. Meanings of Words in the Kabitábalí. Part I. By Dwárkánáth Pál. (Fourth.) 3.
4. Nítibodhér Shabdártha; or, Meanings in the "Nítibodh." By Dwárkánáth Pál. (Second.) 2.

5. Padyapáthér-Shabdártha; or, Meanings in the "Padyapáth." Part I. By Binodbihárí Shíl. (Third.) 2.
6. Prathambhág-Chárupáthártha; or, Meanings of Words in the 1st Part of the "Chárupáth." By ditto. (Second.) 2.
7. Prathambhág-kabitábalír-artha; or, Meanings in the 1st Part of the "Kabitábalí." Compiled by Dwárkánáth Pál. (Third.) 2.
8. Prathambhág-Chárupáthér-artha; or, Meanings of words in the 1st Part of the "Chárupáth." By ditto. (Third.) 2.
9. Shishu-Shikshár-Tritíya-bhágér-Shabdártha; or, Meanings of words in the 3rd Part of the "Shishushikshá." By Ishwarchandra Chatterji. (Third.) 2.
10. Ditto ditto. Revised and corrected. By Dwárkánáth Pál. (Fourth.) 2.
11. Ditto ditto in the 2nd Part. Revised and corrected. By Dwárkánáth Pál. (Second.) 2.

Poetry.

1. Arár-ári-tarjá; or the Poetical Rencontre. By Bholánáth Mukerji. (Second.) 3.
2. Elokéshi-Mahanta-Pánchálí; or, Metrical Verses on the Mahanta and Elokéshí. By Nandalál Ráya. On the famous case of the trial of the Mahanta of Tárakéshwar for the seduction of Elokéshí. (Tenth.) 2.
3. Mitrabiláp; or, Lamentations for a Friend, and other Poems. By Rájkrishna Mukerji. (Fourth.) 1.
4. Nirbásita Sitá; or, the Exiled Sitá. (In part.) By the late Harishchandra Mitra. (Fifth.) 2.
5. Rámáyana-ádi-kánda. Canto 1. No. 2. Translated and revised by Gangágobinda Bhattácháryya. (Second.) 3.
6. Rámáyana-ádi-kánda. Canto 1. No. 3. By Gangágobinda Bhattácháryya. (Second.) 3.
7. Ditto Ajodhyá-kánda. Canto 2. No. 1. (Second.) 3.
8. Ditto ditto ditto. No. 2. (Second.) 3.
9. Ditto Sundará-kánda. ditto. No. 1. (Second.) 3.
10. Ditto ditto ditto. No 2. (Second.) 3.
11. Sapta-kánda Rámáyana; or, the Seven Cantos of the Rámáyana. Translated by the late Kirtibás Pandit. (Several.) 4.
12. Sitárbanabás; or, the Exile of Sitá in the forest. Compiled by Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. (Sixteenth.) 2.
13. Sangíta Chintámani; or, the Jewel of Songs. Author's name not given. Treating of the sports of Krishna at Brindában. (Second.) 4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Kabitábalí; or, a Garland of Poems. Part III. By Rádhámádhab Mitra. (Fifth.) 2.
2. Kusumánjali; or, a Handful of Flowers. By Prasannachandra Chakrabartí. (Fifth.) 1.
3. Manoshikshá; or, Instructor of the Mind. By Prémánand Dás. (Second.) 2.

4. Padya Manjarí; or, Blossoms of Poems. By Dínabandhu Nyáyaratna. (Second.) 3.
5. Padyapáth; or, the Poetical Reader No. 1. Compiled by Jadugopál Chatterji. (Eighteenth.) 1.
6. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Nineteenth.) 3.
7. Ditto ditto. No. 2. By ditto. (Sixteenth.) 2.
8. Ditto ditto. No. 3. By ditto. (Thirteenth.) 2.
9. Padyaprakásh; or, Publication of Poetry No. 1. Compiled by Nrishinghachandra Mukerji, M.A. (Third.)
10. Ditto ditto. No. 2. By ditto. (Fourth.) 2.
11. Ditto ditto. No. 3. By ditto. (Second series.) 2.
12. Padya-sopán; or, Steps to Poetry. By Madanmohan Mitra. (Fourth.) 2.
13. Sadbhbáb-shatak; or, a Hundred Poems on Entity. By Krishnachandra Majumdár. Containing moral poems. (Second.) 2.
14. Sáhitya-sangraha; Extracts of Poems; Part I. Compiled by Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya, M.A. (Second) 1.
15. Saral-kabitá; or Easy Poetry; Part I. By Gaganchandra Sén (Third.) 2.
16. Shrí-gobinda-dásér-ekánna-pad; or, the fifty-one poems of Gobindadás, on Morning, Evening, &c. (Sixth.) 4.

Religion.

Bráhmo.

1. Rájá Rámmohan Ráyér praníta-granthábalí; or, a Collection of Rájá Rámmohan Ráya's works on the Adi Bráhmo Samáj. Collected by Anandachandra Bédántabágísh and Rájnáráyan Basu. Part VII. (Second.) 3.
2. Ditto ditto ditto Part VIII. (Second.) 4.

Hindu.

1. Bhakti-tattwa-Sár; or, the Principles of Faith Investigated. Author's name not given. (Several.) 4.
2. Jagannáth-mangal; or, the Good Tidings of Jagannáth. By Bishwambhar Dás. (Third.) 3.
3. Kálí-bilás; or, Sports of Kálí. By Kálídás. The slaughter of the *assurs* and demons by Kálí. (Second.) 2.
4. Mahabhárat-ashtádash-parba; or, the Eighteen Parbbas of the Mahábhárat. By the late Káshíramdás. (Second.) 3.
5. Ditto Purán-sangraha-shánti-parbba. Part 4. Translated by the late Kálíprasanna Singha. (Second.) 3.
6. Ditto Purán-sangraha-shánti-parbba. Part 5. Translated by the late Kálíprasanna Singha. (Second.) 4.
7. Padma Puran. Part 1. Translated by Rohinínandan Sarkar. (Second.) 2.
8. Ditto Part 2. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
9. Ditto Part 3. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
10. Ditto Part 4. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
11. Ditto Part 5. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
12. Ditto Part 6. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
13. Ditto Part 7. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.
14. Ditto Part 8. ditto ditto (Second.) 2.

15. Pándab-gíta; or, Songs of the Pándabs. By the late Nandakumár Kabiratna. (Third.) 2.
16. Shrímad Bhágabat. Part 1. Translated by Rohiníanandan Sarkár. (Second) 4.
17. Ditto Part 4. By ditto (Second) 4.
18. Ditto Part 5. By ditto (Second) 4.
19. Ditto Part 6. By ditto (Second) 4.
20. Shrí-Shrí-Krishna-chaitanya-maháprabhur-Sahasra-nám; or, the 1,000 names of the great Lord Krishnachaitanya. Author's name not given. (Second) 4.
21. Shrí-Shrí-Rádhikár-Sahasra-nám; or, the 1,000 names of Rádhiká. Author's name not given. (Second) 4.

Science—Mathematical and Mechanical.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Byabahárik-ganita; or, Customary accounts. Part I. Compiled by Tárinícharan Sén Gupta. (Second) 3.
2. Dhárápáth; or Arithmetical Tables. Part I. By Gopálchandra Dás. (Eighth) 2.
3. Ditto. By Ishwarchandra Chatterji. (Second) 2.
4. Euklidér-Jyamití; or, Euclid's Geometry. Books I and II. By Bramamohan Mallik (Fourth) 3.
5. Ganita-bigyán; or the Science of Arithmetic. By Jaygopál Goswámi. (Sixth) 2.
6. Jaríp-o-parimití; or, Surveying and Mensuration. By Kshétranáth Bhattácharjya. With illustrations and plans. (Fifth) 2.
7. Kshétra-byabáhar-o-jaríp-sambalita-pátiganita; or, Arithmetic, with land-surveying and mensuration. By Gopálchandra Banerji. (Fourth) 4.
8. Kshétra-tattwa. Being the first three books of Euclid. By Bhúdév Mukerji. (Sixth) 2.
9. Mánasánka; or, Mental Arithmetic. Part 5. By Gopalchandra Banerji. (Second) 2.
10. Shubhánkar-mulak-mánasánka; or Mental Arithmetic (bazár accounts). By Kálíprasanna Gánguli. (Third.) 4.
11. Zamindári-Mahájani and bazar accounts. Compiled by Nrisinghachandra Mukerji, M. A. and B. L. (Seventh) 2.
12. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Eighth) 2.
13. Ditto ditto. Part I. By Tárinícharan Basu Chaudhúrí, (Fifth) 2.
14. Ditto ditto. By Haridás Gangopádhyáya. (Second) 3.
15. Ditto ditto. By Kálíprasanna Sén Gupta. (Sixth) 3.

Science—Natural and others.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A treatise on Elementary Botany. Part I. By Jadunáth Mukerji. (Third) 3.
2. Bhúgolánkur; or, Sprouts of Geography. By Shyámácharan Chatterji. (Tenth) 2.

3. Bhúgol-bibaran; or, A description of the earth. By Tárinícharan Chatterji. (Twenty-fourth) 1.
4. Bhúgol-prabésh; or, Introduction to Geography. By Tárinícharan Chatterji. (Seventeenth.) 3.
5. Bhúgol-parichya; or, Acquaintance with Geography. By Shashibhúshan Chatterji. (Ninth.) 3.
6. Bhúgol-sútra; or, Elements of Geography. Compiled by Gopálchandra Basu. (Twenty-fourth.) 2.
7. Chárupáth; or, Entertaining Lessons in Science and Literature. Part I. By Akshaya-kumár Datta. (Thirtieth.) 4.
8. Descriptive Geography of India. By Shashibhúshan Chatterji. (Thirteenth). 2.
9. Introduction to Physical Geography. By Rádhikáprasanna Mukerji. (Sixth). 1.
10. Padártha-bidyá; or Natural Philosophy. By Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya, M. A. (Second.) 1.
11. Padártha-bidyá; or, Natural Philosophy. Compiled by Akshaya-kumar Datta. (Sixteenth). 2.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

Drama.

1. Bhíru Singha (a name). Translated by Tárinícharan Pál. A translation of Shakespeare's Othello. 2.
2. Macbeth (from Shakespeare). Translated by Táraknáth Mukerji. 3.
3. Mrichhakatik Nátak. Translated from the Sanskrit. By Rámmaya Sharmmá. 1.

Fiction.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Jélékhá-aitihásik-naták; or, Zuleikhá. A historical tale. Extracted and translated from the English by Sáradáprasád Ráya. 4.
2. Hitopákhyánmálá; Part II; or, A garland of instructive tales. Compiled and translated from the Persian Work, Bostán. By Girishchandra Sén. 4.
3. Sachitra-ékádhik-sahasra-rajaní; or, The 1,001 nights; illustrated in parts. Abraham and Jimíl. Translated by Satyacharan Gupta. 3.
4. Ditto ditto. Translated by Satyacharan Gupta. The three apples. 4.

Medicine.

1. Sushruta. The medical science of the ancient Aryans. Parts 11 and 12 in one book. Translated and edited by Ambikácharan Banerji. 1.

2.	Ditto	ditto.	Part 13.	By	ditto.	1.
3.	Ditto	ditto.	Part 14.	By	ditto.	3.
4.	Ditto	ditto.	Part 15.	By	ditto.	3.
5.	Ditto	ditto.	Part 16.	By	ditto.	4.
6.	Ditto	ditto.	Part 17.	By	ditto.	4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Phalit Jyotísh; or, the digest of the Oraculum. New series. Part I. Compiled and translated by Ambikácharan Basu. Compiled from Napoleon's Fate-book, and some Sanskrit works. 4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Kathámálá; or, a Garland of Sayings. Translation of Æsop's Fables. By Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. 3.
2. Prabndhábalí; or, a String of discourses. A translation of Bacon's Essays. By Dharmmadás Adhikárí. 1.
3. Saralpáth; or, Easy Reading Lessons. Translated by Táriní-charan Mitra. 3.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Jogbáshishta Rámáyana. Part XVIII. Translated by Ganésh-chandra Bhattáchárjya. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Sthiti-prakaran. Part XIX. By ditto. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Upasham-prakaran. Part XX. By ditto. 2.
4. Ditto ditto. ditto Part XXI. By ditto. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. ditto Part XXII. By ditto. 4.

POETRY.

1. Brihat Sapta-kánda-Rámáyana; or, the Large Rámáyana, containing the seven Cantos. By Kirttibás (Several). 2.
2. Kumár-Sambhab; or, the birth of Kártikéya. By Kálidás. Cantos 1 to 7. Translated by Krishnakamal Bhattáchárjya. B. L. 4.
3. Rámáyana Lankákánda. Part VI No. 5. Translated by Binod-bihári Goswámi. 1.
4. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 6. By ditto. 2.
5. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 7. By ditto. 2.
6. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 8. By ditto. 2.
7. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 9. By ditto. 2.
8. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 10. By ditto. 2.
9. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 11. By ditto. 3.
10. Ditto Adikanda. Part I. No. 1. By ditto. 2.
11. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 2. By ditto. 2.
12. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 3. By ditto. 2.
13. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 4. By ditto. 2.
14. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 4. By ditto. 2.
15. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 6. By ditto. 2.
16. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 7. By ditto. 2.
17. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 8. By ditto. 2.
18. Ditto ditto. Ditto No. 9. By ditto. 2.
19. Ditto Aranya Kánda. Canto 3 No. 3. Part XV. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 1.
20. Rámáyana Aranya Kánda. Canto No. 4. Part XVI. Translated and corrected by Gángagobinda Bhattáchárjya. 1.
21. Ditto Kishkindhyákánda. Canto 4 No. 1. Part XVII. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 1.

22. Rámáyana Kishkindhyákánda. Canto No. 2. Part XVIII. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 1.
23. Rámáyana Kishkindhyákánda. Canto No. 3. Part XIX. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 2.
24. Rámáyana Kishkindhyákánda. Canto No. 4. Part XX. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 2.
25. Rámáyana Sundará Kandá. Canto 5 No. 3. Part XXIII. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 4.
26. Rámáyana Sundará Kandá. Canto No. 4. Part XXIV. Translated and corrected by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya. 4.
27. Rámáyana Kishkindhyákánda. Translated by Umésbchandra Bidyáratna and Abhayacharan Tarkapanchánan. By order of the Mahárájá of Burdwan. 3.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Manab-tattwa-kábya; a translation of Pope's "Essay on Man." By Durgádás Mukerji. 1.

RELIGION.—*Christian.*

1. Ananta-rájatwa-bisháyé-Johanér-prati-prakáshita-bákya; or, the Revelation to Saint John about the Eternal Kingdom. Published by the Bible Translation Society. 4.
2. Deuteronomy and the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews. By ditto. 3.
3. Genesis and 20 Chapters of the Exodus. By ditto. 3.
4. Gospel according to Saint John. By ditto. 4.
5. Gospel according to Saint Mathew. By ditto. 3.
6. Jagatér-ádi-brittánta; or, Particulars relating to the beginning of the World. Being Genesis I to IX. Chap. Published by the Bible Translation Society. 4.
7. Johan-likhita-Susamáchár-ebang-tin-patra; or, the Gospel according to Saint John and his three Epistles. By ditto. 4.
8. Revelation of St. John the Divine. Published by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. 4.
9. The Acts of the Apostles. Published by the C. S. B. Society. 3.
10. Ditto. ditto. By ditto. 3.
11. The Books of Genesis and Exodus. Published by the Bible Translation Society. 4.
12. The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans. By ditto. 3.
13. The New Testament. By ditto. 4.
14. The Proverbs of Solomon and Gospel according to Saint Mark. By ditto. 4.
15. The Psalms of David. Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghosh. 3.

Hindu.

1. Kaliká-Purán. Part I. Translated and corrected by Durgacharan Banerji. 1.
2. Ditto ditto Part II. By ditto. 4.
3. Mahábhárat Shánti Parbba. Part 59. Translated by Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya. 1.
4. Mahábhárat Shánti Parbba. Part 60. By Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya. 1.

5. Mahábhárat Sháuti Parbba. Part 61. By Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya. 2.
6. Ditto ditto Part 62. By ditto. 2.
7. Ditto ditto Part 63. By ditto. 3.
8. Ditto ditto Part 64. By ditto. 3.
9. Ditto Anusháshan Parbba. Part 65. By ditto. 3.
10. Ditto ditto Part 65. By ditto. (Duplicate.) 4.
11. Ditto ditto Part 66. By ditto. 3.
12. Ditto ditto Part 67. By ditto. 3.
13. Ditto ditto Part 68. By ditto. 4.
14. Ditto ditto Part 69. By ditto. 4.
15. Ditto ditto Part 70. By ditto. 4.
16. Mahábhárat Purán. Part III. Translated by Shyámápada Nyáyaratna. 1.
17. Ditto Birát Parbba, Translated by the late Káshírám Dás. 2.
18. Ditto Dron Parbba. By ditto. 2.
19. Ditto Ashtádash Parbba (or the 18 Parbbas). By ditto. 2.
20. Pudma Purán. Part V. Translated by Rohinínandan Sarkár. 1.
21. Ditto ditto Part VI. By ditto. 1.
22. Ditto ditto Part VII. By ditto. 1.
23. Ditto ditto Part VIII. By ditto. 2.
24. Ditto ditto Part IX. By ditto. 2.
25. Ditto ditto Part X. By ditto. 2.
26. Ditto ditto Part XI. By ditto. 2.
27. Ditto ditto Part XII. By ditto. 2.
28. Ditto ditto Part XIII. By ditto. 2.
29. Ditto ditto Part XIV. By ditto. 2.
30. Ditto ditto Part XV. By ditto. 2.
31. Ditto ditto Part XVI. By ditto. 2.
32. Ditto ditto Part XVII. By ditto. 2.
33. Ditto ditto Part XVIII. By ditto. 2.
34. Ditto ditto Part XIX. By ditto. 4.
35. Ditto ditto Part XX. By ditto. 4.
36. Ditto ditto Part XXI. By ditto. 4.
37. Ditto ditto Part XXII. By ditto. 4.
38. Ditto ditto Part XXIII. By ditto. 4.
39. Shrímad Bhágabat of Bédbyás. Part. XXXII. Translated by Rohinínandan Sarkár. 1.
40. Ditto ditto Part XXXIII. By ditto. 1.
41. Ditto ditto Part XXXIV. By ditto. 1.
42. Ditto ditto Part XXXV. By ditto. 2.
43. Ditto ditto Part XXXVI. By ditto. 2.
44. Ditto ditto Part XXXVII. By ditto. 2.
45. Ditto ditto Part XXXVII. By ditto. 2.
46. Ditto ditto Part XXXIX. By ditto. 2.
47. Ditto ditto Part XL. By ditto. 2.
48. Ditto ditto Part XLI. By ditto. 2.
49. Ditto ditto Part XLV. By ditto. 2.
50. Ditto ditto Part XLVI. By ditto. 4.

51.	Shrimad Bhágabat of Bdbyás.		Part.	XLVII.	Translated by Rohiníanandan Sarkár	4.
52.	Ditto	ditto	Part	XLVIII.	By ditto.	4.
53.	Ditto	ditto	Part	XLIX.	By ditto.	4.
54.	Ditto	ditto	Part	L.	By ditto.	4.
55.	Ditto	ditto	Part	LI.	By ditto.	4.
56.	Ditto	ditto	Part	LII.	By ditto.	4.
57.	Ditto	ditto	Part	LIII.	By ditto.	4.

PART IV.—BENGALI-MUSALMANI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Fiction.

1. Chayaphul-muluk-Badinjjamál. (The names of the hero and heroine.) By Munshí-Mál Muhammad. A love tale; the scene being laid in Egypt. 4.
2. Gol-i-arján. (The name of the heroine). A love tale; by Kázi Rahímuddín and Shaikh Sádullá Sarkár. 4.
3. Jangnámár-puthí; or, an Account of a battle between Yazíd and Muhammad Hanifah. By Munshí Yákub, and revised by Abdul-málik. 4.
4. Jaygunér-puthí; or, the Book relating to Jaygun: daughter of Yirumsháh who, by her matchless heroism, became the wife of Muhammad Hanifah. By Syad Hamzah. 4.
5. Manír-maháru-Sundarír-puthí. (Names of the hero and heroine.) A love tale; by Munshí Manírnddín. 2.

Miscellaneous.

1. Chhidík-Alir-puthí; or, Book relating to Chhidik Ali. By Abdur Rahím. Relating to the conversion of a Hindu to Muhammadanism. 4.

Poetry.

2. Imám-churir-puthí; or, Book relating to the Abduction of the two Imáms, Hasan and Hosein, by a merchant, and their subsequent release by Ali. By Shaikh Fakír-uddín. 2.

Religion.

1. Ahkám-un-Nabí; or, Commands of the Prophet, By Nabí Newáz Khán. 2.
2. Chayaphul-momenín; or, the Sword of the Faithful. By Munshí Fasíuddín. 4.
3. Hidáyatul-muttakín; or, Guide to the Faithful. By Salímuddín. 3.
4. Khulásatun-nikáh; or, Abstract of the law relating to Marriage. By Tájuddín Muhammad. 2.
5. Kitáb-nasihatul-azam; or, Book giving great Advice on strict observance of the *pardah*, death, &c. By Abdur Rahím. 4.
6. Kyámat-námah; or, the Day of Resurrection. By Munshí Amíruddín. 2.

7. Mahfalnámah; or, an Account of Assemblies held to discuss religious subjects. By Umarshá Háji. 3.
8. Nasihatul-gháfilín; or, Advice to the Negligent and Careless. By Munshí Abdulghafur Haji. 4.
9. Nur-ul-imánér-puthí; or, Book relating to the Light of Conscience. Author's name not given. Containing religious advice and morality. 2.
10. Sharah-ul-Islám; or, the Muhammadan Law. By Ominda Mandal. Containing all the precepts and precedents in general use, as enjoined by the Kurán and Hadìs, or tradition; with Arabic and Persian quotations. 2.
11. Tambiyatun-nissá; or, Advice to Females, their duties as wives, mothers, &c., and to God. 2.
12. Zikát-Rahmán-pustak; or, Book on the portion of Income to be set apart for God. By Munshí Fazlur Rahmán. 2.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Fiction.

1. Abusámár-puthí; or, Book showing the unflinching justice of Omar in refusing to spare his own son Abusámá. By Jaymál Abdís. (Several.) 4.
2. Lálmonér Kéchchhá; or, the Story about Lálmon. By Ariph. (Several.) 3.
3. Leilá-majnu. (The two lovers.) A love tale by Shaikh Ghulám Akbar. (Second.) 4.
4. Sonábhánér Puthí; or, Book relating to Sonábhán. By Adhar Fakír. (Several.) 3.

Poetry.

1. Golé-Harmuzér-Kitáb: or, Book relating to the Loves of the Tartar King Harmuz and Gol-e, daughter of the Emperor of China. By Khundkár Shamshér Alí. (Fourth.) 2.

Religion.

1. Akhbár-ul-wajud; or, Knowledge of existence. By Muhammad Khátir. (Seventh.) 2.
2. Hujjatul-Islám; or, Arguments and Proofs in favor of Muhammadanism. By Muhammad Khátir. (Second.) 2.
3. Raushan-ul-mominín; or, Light of the Faithful. By Gharíbullah. (Third.) 2.
4. Zaruratul-Islám; or, That which is required of Muhammadans. By Munshi Málé Muhammad. (Second.) 2.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

Fiction.

1. Chahár-darvésh; or, the Story of the four Ascetics. Translated from the Urdu by Muhammad Dánish. 3.

PART V.—ENGLISH.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice. No. VIII. Edited by Bénímádhaba Ghosh. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Macbeth. No. IX. By ditto. 1.
3. Ditto ditto. ditto. No. X. By ditto. 3.
4. Ditto ditto. ditto. No. XI. By ditto. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. ditto. No. XII. Edited by Mitra & Co. 4.

FICTION.

1. A Victim to Science; or, a Partner wanted. By Willis Lloyd, M. D. S., London. A Simla story. 2.

HISTORY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A History of England. Compiled under the direction of E. Lethbridge, M.A. From the time of the Kelts and Romans in Britain to the present reign. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Duplicate copy.) 2.
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LAW.—*Civil.*

1. Declaratory Decrees. By L. P. Delves Broughton, Barrister-at-Law. 1.
2. Regulation of the Bengal Code; Chronological Tables; Introduction and Notes. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D. 4.

Revenue.

1. Section 125, Oudh Rent Act. By Captain Fendall Currie. Containing the law as to, and practical hints for, the management of estates in Oudh attached for default, &c. 2.
2. The Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, being Act XIX of 1873, with notes. By R. J. Crosthwaite, B.A., and D. M. Smeaton, M. A. 2.
3. The Law of Enhancement of Rent in Bengal, with suggestions for its amendment. By Jogéndrachandra Ghosh. 3.

Miscellaneous.

1. Select Reports of the Sudder Diwáni Adálat, from 1841 to 1848. Vol. VII. (Editor's name not given.) 3.
2. The Tagore Law Lectures for 1874. Containing the last part of the Sunni and the whole of the Shiah Muhammadan Law. By Bábu Shyámácharan Sarkár. 2.

Medicine.

1. The Materia Medica. By Mahéndralál Sarkár, M.D. 4.
2. The Epidemic Fever in Bengal. By Haranáth Ráya, L.M.S. 3.

Miscellaneous.

1. Administration Report of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1874-75, with Appendices. 3.
2. A Hand-book for Visitors to Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow. By H. G. Keene, C.S. 4.
3. Ditto ditto to Benares; with a Map of Benares and its environs. By Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., L.B. 4.
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5. A Retrospect of the Asrapur Orphanage of the S. P. G. Society at Cawnpore. By Rev. D. H. G. Dunne. 4.
6. Asiatic Researches. Vol. I, No. 1. By Biháriláł Mitra and Mahéndranáth Ghosh. 2.
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19. Some Remarks on Cowell's Lectures, &c. By Nrisinghachandra Mukerji and Harishchandra Kabiratna. Pointing out the great defects in the Hindu Law Lectures as delivered by Mr. Cowell as Tagore Law Professor. 3.
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2. English Spelling Book, No. 1. By Lalitamohan Chaterji. 2.
3. Examination Questions on the English Language and Literature, for the Calcutta University B.A. Examination of 1876. By James T. Thomson. 2.
4. Murray's Spelling Book, with Reading Lessons. By the Calcutta School Book Society. 2.
5. Phrase-book, arranged alphabetically. By Shríkánta Bhádurí. 1.
6. Selections from the "Prém-Ságar" and "Bágh-o-bahár." Edited by Adálat Khán. For the use of the University Students. 3.
7. Subjects of Examination for the B.A. Examination in the English Language, for 1877. By the Calcutta University. 1.
8. Subjects of Examination as appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the first Examination in Arts of December 1877. By the Calcutta University. 4.
9. The Student's Guide. By Anandamohan Datta. 2.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. The Student's Manual of Mental Philosophy. Part I. By Asutosh Bíshwás, M.A. An abridged analysis of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, with copious illustrative and critical remarks taken from various authors. 2.

POETRY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. British Classics. Selections from John Milton. Part II. L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. Edited by Mahéndranáth Ghosh. 2.
2. British Classics. Selections from John Milton. Part II. L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. Edited by Mahéndranáth Ghosh. (Duplicate copy.) 3.

POLITICS.

1. Notes on Western Turkistán. By G. R. Aberigh Mackay. Political information regarding the three Khánates of Central Asia.

RELIGION. *Bráhmo.*

1. The Bráhmo Samáj. Behold the Light of Heaven in India! By Késhabchandra Sén. Being a lecture delivered on the 45th anniversary of the Samáj at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 23rd January 1875. 3.
2. The Theistic Annual for 1875. By Pratápchandra Majumdár. 1.

Christian.

1. A Message to Sailors, by one twenty years a Sailor. Author's name not given. 3.
2. A Ritualist's Calumnies against the True Church refuted by a Catholic. Anonymous. 2.

3. Christian Songs and Hymns for special and social services. Edited by R. F. Wise. 1
4. Dissertation on the Jubilee of 1875. By Father Alexandre Carlos Rodrigues. 2.
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16. The Adopted child. A Christian Tract. Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. 1.
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19. The Hidden Gem discovered. Published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. 1
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SCIENCE.—*Mathematical and Mechanical.*

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A Chapter on Decimals. By Jas. A. Aldis, M.A. 1.
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5. Solutions of Examples from Todhunter's Mensuration. Part II. By P. Ghosh. 1.
6. Solution of Geometrical Problems. Part I. By Jogéndranáth Mitra. 4.
7. Ditto ditto Part II. By ditto. 4.
8. The Surveyor's Help. By Abul Hosein. 3.

SCIENCE.—*Natural and others.*

1. Hindu Music from various authors. Part I. By Saurindramohan Tagore, with plates descriptive of the different instruments and scales of music, &c. 2.
2. India's Prayer and Greeting. By Samuel Harraden. Composed for, and sung on the occasion of the landing of, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Calcutta. 4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A Guide to Physical Geography. Baboo Kálíkumár Dás. Designed for students preparing for the Entrance Examination. 1.
2. Companion to the Atlas for little children. Baboo Pyárimohan Sarkár. Containing definitions and the two hemispheres, &c. 1.
3. Questions in Physical Geography with Answers. By Gobindachandra Mukerji. 3.
4. Student's Physical Geography. By Khirodchándra Ráya Chaudhúrí. Intended for the use of the Examiners of the Calcutta University. 3.
5. The First Geography, or Guide to the Map of the World. By H. Blochmann, M.A. 2.
6. The Geographical Companion to the Historical Text Books of the Entrance Examination. By J. Tannock and G. A. Lorimer. 2

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

DRAMA.

1. A Synopsis in English of the Drama of Málatí Mádhava. A classical drama of Bhababhuti. Author's name not given. (Third). 2.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Helps to English Composition. By Gangádhar Banerji. (Third.) 1.
2. The Child's First Grammar. By Pyárícharan Sarkár. (Second.) 2.
3. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Third.) 2.

LAW—*Criminal.*

1. Code of Criminal Procedure. By H. T. Prinsep, C.S. (Fifth.) 4.
2. The Indian Penal Code and other laws relating to the Criminal Courts of India, with Notes. By J. O'Kinealy, C.S. (Second.) 1.

LAW—*Hindu.*

1. The Collected Works of Sir William Jones, Kt., Vol. II, No. VIII. Republished by Jogéndranáth Ghosh. (Second.) 2.
2. The Collected Works of Sir William Jones, Kt., Vol. II, Nos. IX and X. By Jogéndranáth Ghose. (Second.) 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A Handbook for Visitors to Delhi, with Maps and Plans. By H. G. Keene, C.S. (Second.) 1.

2. Flora Indica; or, a Description of Indian Plants. By the late W. Roxburgh, M.D. and F.R.S.E., &c., &c. Reprinted *literatim* from Carey's edition of 1832. (Second.) 1.
3. The Ancestry of His Highness the Mahárájah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I. (Compiler's name not given.) (Second.) 2.
4. The Tourist's Guide to the Principal Stations between Calcutta and Mooltan, and Allahabad and Bombay. By J. B. Knight. (Fourth.) 1.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. First Book of Reading; illustrated. Revised by E. Lethbridge, M.A. Edited by Pyárícharan Sarkár. (Twenty-sixth.) 1.
2. Second Book of Reading; illustrated. Revised by E. Lethbridge M.A. Edited by ditto. (Eighteenth.) 1.
3. Selections from the Writings of Oliver Goldsmith. By Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. (Fourth.) 1.

POETRY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Poetical Selections. By Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. (Eighth.) 2.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Sacred Songs. Published by the Calcutta Tract and Christian Book Society. (Second.) 1.

SCIENCE—*mathematical and mechanical.*

1. Deviation Diagram for Ships' Compasses. By S. R. Ellison. In one sheet. (Second.) 2.
2. Manual of Surveying for India. By Col. Thuillier. (Third.) 4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Native Child's Arithmetical Tables. By Pyárícharan Sarkár. (Second.) 2.

SCIENCE—*natural and others.*

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Questions with Answers on Physical Geography. By Rájkrishna Adya. (Second.) 4.
2. Second School Geography for Indian Schools. (Part I.) By H. Blochmann, M.A. (Second.) 1.
3. Companion to the Atlas for Little Children. By Pyárícharan Sarkár. (Second.) 2.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

DRAMA.

1. Satí-Ki-Kalankíní. Chaste or Unchaste. Translated for the Calcutta Opera Company. 2.
2. The Málavik-agnimitra of Kálidás. Translated by C. H. Tawney, M.A. 2.

HISTORY.

1. The Rájopákhyán; or, History of Cooch Behár. Translated from the original of Munshi Jadunáth Ghosh, by the Rev. Robert Robinson. 2.

POETRY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Selecta Poetica. Part I. Edited by Thacker, Spink and Co. Being literal translations made for the University Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta University, First Arts and B.A. 4.

PART VI.—GARROW.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Mathim Seyá Nammá Kháthá; or, The Gospel according to Saint Matthew. Translated by the Rev. T. J. Keith.

PART VII.—HINDI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. Bharthari Charitra; or, The Biography of that Rájá. By Káshínáth. 4.

FICTION.

1. Abusámár Puthi; or, The Book relating to Abusámá. By Munshi Abdul Karím. 3.
2. Baytál Pachísí; or, The 25 Tales related by the demon Bétál. By Pandit Shrí Sandarshan Pánré. B. P. M.'s Press. 4.
3. Hátim Tái. (The name of the hero, 'a benevolent man.') Author's name not given. 2.
4. Prém Ságar; or, Ocean of Love. By Lalloo-lál. B. P. M.'s Press. 2.
5. Selections from the Prém Ságar. (In Roman character.) By J. F. Banes. 3.
6. Sonábhánér Puthi. By Munshi Abdul Karím. 3.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Bháshá-darsha-bálábyákaran; or, Grammar for Teaching the Language to Children. By Dámodar Shástri. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Gyán-pradíp; or, The Light of Knowledge. By Krishnachandra Pandit. 1.
2. Phulon-ká-hár; or, Garland of Flowers. Containing reading lessons on various subjects. Part IV. By Ráya Sohanlál. 2.

3. Tattwabodh; or, Knowledge of Truth. Part I. By Nabínchandra Ráya. 2.

POETRY.

1. Arthékhyál Bhartharíko; or, Poem relating to Bhartharí. By Prahlád Ráya. 4.

RELIGION—*Bráhmo.*

1. Brahmopásaná-kí-paddhatí; or, Manual of Bráhmo Worship. By the Lahore Bráhmo Samáj. 3.

Hindu.

1. Atmágyán-manjarí; or, Knowledge of one's own Soul. By Bhagawatsaran. 3.
2. Gyán Shítábí; or, Quickness of Understanding. By Shítábílál. 3.
3. Shrí Rám-janama; or, The Birth of Rám. By Súrjyadás. 4.

Jaina.

1. Sákár-Dípiká; or, The Materiality of God. By Dharmmaghosh Achárjya. 2.

Muhammadan.

1. Kitáb-raddé-kufúr; or, Book refuting the Doctrine of the Káfirs. By the late Maulvi Sádak Ali. 2.
2. Hálatun-Nabí; or, The Condition of the Prophets. By Maulvi Muhammad Kámil and Munshí Abdul Karím. Containing their History from Adám to the last Prophet. 1.

SCIENCE—*mathematical and mechanical.* (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Déshí-lékha-jokhá; or, Native System of Accounts. Part I. By Munshí Shyámbihárilál of Patna. Containing bazár and mahájaní accounts, and intended for the use of the Mozufferpore Schools and Páthsháláš. 3.
2. Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 3.
3. Ditto ditto ditto. Part IV. By ditto. Containing land-surveying with diagrams. 3.
4. Khétnáp-bidya; or, The Science of the Measurement of Fields. By Munshí Rádhálál. 2.

SCIENCE—*natural and others.* (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Garmí-ká-biyán: or, A Discourse on Heat. By Ráya Sohanlál. 2.
2. Raushní-ká-biyán; or, A Discourse on Light. (Optics.) By Ráya Sohanlál. 3.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

FICTION.

1. Prém-ságara; or, Ocean of Love. By Lalloolál. (Second.) 2.
2. Singhásan-batrisí; or, The Thirty-two Tables. By Lallujilál. (Second.) 4.

POETRY.

1. Rámáyana Sapta Kánda; or, The Seven Cantos of the Rámáyana. By Tulsídás. (Third.) 4.
2. Swarup-chintan; or, Meditating on the Real Object. By Harish-chandra. Verses on Krishna. (Second.) 2.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Mark-rachita-susomáchár; or, Gospel according to Saint Mark. By the Bible Translation Society.

Hindu.

1. Mahábhárat. Containing the Adi, Sabhá, Ban, Birát and Udjog Parbbas. Vol. I. Translated by Krishnachandra Dharmmádhikárí. 2.
2. Ditto. Vol. II. By ditto. Containing the Bhishma, Dron, Karna, Sauptik and Strí Parbbas. 2.
3. Ditto. Vol. III. By ditto. Containing the Shánti, Anushá-shan, Ashwamédhik, &c., Parbbas. 2.

SCIENCE—*Natural.*

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Prákriti-bhúgol; or, Physical Geography. Translated by Sajívanlál, B.A. From the work of Bábu Ksherodchandra Ráya. M.A. 4.

PART VIII.—HO LANGUAGE.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Prayers and Catechism. Author's name not given. 2.

PART IX.—KHASSI LANGUAGE.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A New Khassi Primer for Primary Vernacular Schools. Part I. By the Rev. H. Roberts. 3.

PART X.—PERSIAN.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Azíz-ut-tarbiyat-tásír-ul-masádir; or, Pleasing for Instruction. An abstract of roots from the infinitive. By Abdul Azíz. 2.

2. Kárnámah-i-farhang; or, A Collection of Letters on Business. Part I. By Maulvi Muhammad Ahsan. Samples of letters writing. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 2.
4. Mahbub-us-Sibián; or, The Children's Friend. By Muhammad Azhar. Samples of letter-writing. 4.

POETRY.

1. Masnaví-samar-murád; or, Poems. The Fruits of the Heart's Wish. By Muhammad Khurshéd. A love poem. 3.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Karímá; or, The Merciful. By Saádi. Moral poems. 2.

RELIGION—*Muhammadan.*

1. Baián-tunsál-i-nálí Nabí; or, Description of the Foot-print of the Prophet's Sandal. By Wasí Ahmed. A large-size lithograph of a foot-print, interspersed with brief descriptions on each part of the foot. 2.
2. Shukuristán-i-Nabuat; or, Praise of the Prophetic Office. By Wazír Ali. 1.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Fársí Amoz; or, The Persian Reader. By Ráya Sohanlál. 2.

PART XI.—SANSKRIT.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.

1. Anargharághava. A drama in seven acts. By Murárimisra, and edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara. Relating to the deeds of Ráma. 4.

LANGUAGE.

Dictionary.

1. Báchaspatya. A large Sanskrit Dictionary. Compiled by Professor Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati. Part VI. This work, besides containing the usual roots, derivations, synonyms, terminations, &c., of words, gives also occasional lengthy notices, and philosophical, religious and astronomical meanings of certain words and phrases. 1.
2. Ditto. Part VII. By ditto. 2.
3. Ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. 4.

Grammer. (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Amarkosh; a Pocket Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language. By Amarsinha. 3.

2. Laghu Kaumudí Byákaran of Barad Rájá; or, The Brief Sanskrit Grammar. Part II. Edited by Bhúbanchandra Basák. 2.

Rhetoric.

1. Chhando-manjarí of Gangádás; or, Buds of Poetical Measure. Revised by Rámtaran Shiromani. With Commentary. 4.
2. Sahitya-darpana; or, Mirror of Literature; of Bishwanáth Kabiráj. Edited as above. 1.

LAW—*Hindu.*

1. Bíra-mitradaya. By Mitra-Mishra. A treatise on Hindu Law. 1.

MEDICINE.

1. Bhabaprakásh; a treatise on Hindu medicine. Compiled by Bhaba-Misra. 1.
2. Bhaishajya-Ratnábali; or, The Garland of Pearls of Medicine. Part III. By Gopimohan Sén Kabiráj. 3.
3. Charak Sanhitá; or, A Digest by Charak. Part VIII. By Gangádhar Kabiratna Kabiráj. A digest of medicine and surgery. 3.
4. Madanpála-Nirghantu. A medical dictionary by Madanpál. 1.
5. Mádhaba-nidán; with the commentary of Bijaya Rakshit. Medicines and diseases, their causes and cures. Part III. By Kálídás Bidyáratna. 3.
6. Ditto ditto. Part IV. By ditto. 3.
7. Ditto ditto. Part V. By ditto. 4.
8. Paribháshah; or, A Glossary of Technical Terms in Medical Science. Compiled from Charak and Sushruta. By Gangádhar Kabiratna Kabiráj. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Nyayábalí; a collection of proverbs, with explanations and examples. By Satyabrata Sámasrami. 3.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Sanskrita Shikshá-manjarí; or, The Buds of Sanskrit Instruction. Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A. Containing the alphabet and simple reading lessons. 1.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Agyán-bodhiní, Hari-tattwa-muktábalí; or, A Garland of Pearls of Knowledge of Hari, whereby the ignorant are made to understand. By Shankaráchárjya. A disquisition on the supreme soul and the elements composing the body; written according to the Bedánta Philosophy. 1.
2. Anumán-Chintámani; or, Philosophy of the Mind. Part II. By Gangáshopádhyáya. A treatise on the Nyáya Philosophy. 3.
3. Bádanta-paribáshah; or, An Introduction to the Philosophical Part of the eVdas. By Dharmmaraj Satyabrata. 3.

4. Shrímad-datta-kaushtubham; or, The Jewel of Datta. By Kédarnáth Datta. 2.
5. The Aphorisms of the Védanta by Bádaráyana, with the Commentary of Shankar Achárjya and the Glossary of Govinda Ananda. 4.
6. The Nyáya-darshan (Philosophy) of Gautámá, with the Commentary of Vatsyana and the Glossary of Bishwanáth. Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A. 1.

POETRY.

1. Dwárbhángá-darshán-sangbád; or, Tidings of the Visit to Darbhangá. By Bhagabachchandra Bishárad. With reference to the visit of Lord Northbrook to that famine district. 1.
2. Kirátarjuniyan. By Bhárabi. Edited by Jíbánandá Bidyásásagara, B.A. Representing the scene at dice-playing between Rájas Judhisthír and Durjyodhan, and the consequences thereof. 3.
3. Prakriti-rahasyang; or, The Truths of Nature. Part I. Rajaníkánta Sharmmá. Various love poems. 4.
4. Rámáyana of Bálmiki. Kishkindhya Kánda. Revised under the orders of the Mahárájá of Burdwán. By Uméshchandra Bidyáratna and Abhayacharan Tarkapanchánan, and distributed gratis. 3.
5. Shishupal-badham; or, The Slaughter of Shishupal, a demon, by Krishna. Edited by Jíbanánda Bidyáságara, B.A. From the original of Mágh, with the Commentary of Mallináth. 2.
6. The Mégh-dúta of Kálídás; or, Cloud Messenger, with the Commentary of Mallínath. Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A 1.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Sanskrit-padyapatham; or, Selections of Sanskrit Poetry. By Gangácharan Bédántabágish. Miscellaneous short poems. 2.

RELIGION—*Bráhmo.*

1. Pashwábalí-nishédh; or, Sacrifice of Beasts prohibited. By Gopálchandra Chatterji. 3.

Hindu.

1. Bhágabat-gíta. By Bédbyás. 2.
2. Brihadáranya-koponishat. Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A. 3.
3. Gáyatri-byákhyá; or, Explanation of Gáyatrí. By Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati. 3.
4. Mahánirbán Tantram. Part I, Vol. II. By Anandachandra Bédántabágish. 4.
5. Sharabinsha Bráhmanam; or, The Twenty-sixth portion of the Vedas. By Sáyanachárjya. Containing the Mantras of the Vedas. 2.
6. Shri-Vishnu-sahasra-nám; or, The Thousand Names of Vishnu. Author's name not given. 4.
7. Yajurbéd-sanhitá. Part I, No. 3. By Satyabrata Sámasrami. 2.

Jaina.

1. Bibék-bilás of Jainadatta; or, Entertaining Knowledge. By Satyabrata Sámasrami. Relative to the Jaina religion, morals, &c. 2.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Drama.

1. Béni-sanhár-nátak; or, Dragging by a Lock of the Hair. A drama. Edited by Jíbananda Bidyáságara. Relating to the rape of Draupadí. (Second.) 1.
2. Dhurta-Samágama; or, Association with the Crafty. A comedy. By Jyatirishwar. Depicting the evil consequences arising from association with the wicked and crafty. (Second.) 2.

Language.

Dictionary.

1. Shabda-kalpa-druma; or, The Tree producing all Words that may be wished for. Part II. No. 7. By the late Rájá Sir Ráhdhákánta Déb Báhádur. (Second.) 1.

1.	Ditto	ditto.	Part III,	No. 1.	(Second.)	1.
2.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 2.	(Second.)	2.
2.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 3.	(Second.)	2.
4.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 4.	(Second.)	2.
5.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 5.	(Second.)	2.
6.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 6.	(Second.)	3.
7.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 7.	(Second.)	3.
8.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 8.	(Second.)	3.
9.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 9.	(Second.)	3.
10.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 10.	(Second.)	3.
11.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 11.	(Second.)	4.
12.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 12.	(Second.)	4.
13.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 13.	(Second.)	4.
14.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 14.	(Second.)	4.
15.	Ditto	ditto.	ditto,	No. 15.	(Second.)	4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Ashtádhyáyí-sútrapath; or, Aphorisms of Pániní. Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A. A grammar. (Second.) 4.

Medicine.

1. Sushruta; or, System of Medicine taught by Dhanwantari. Edited by Bhúbanchandra Basák. (Second.) 1.
2. Ditto Úttará-tantra. By Sushruta. (Second.) 4.

Miscellaneous. (Designed for educational purposes.)

1. Riju-pátham; or, Sanskrit Reader No. 1. By Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. Consisting of selections from the Pancha-tantra and other fables. (Fourteenth.) 2.
2. Ditto ditto. No. 2. By Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. Containing selections from the Hitopadésh, Mahábhárát, Vishnu Purán, &c. (Tenth.) 2.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Artha-sangraha of Laigákshi-bháskar; or, Collection of Meanings of Terms used in the Mimánsa-darshana. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami. (Second.) 3.
2. Mimánsá Paribhásha of Krishna Jajja. Edited by Jíbánada Bidyáságara, B. A. Reconciling the six different systems of Hindu philosophy. (Second.) 3.
3. Ditto ditto. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami. (Second.) 3.

POETRY.

1. Kumár-sambhab; or, The Birth of Kártikéya. Cantos 1 to 7 of Mallináth. Edited with grammatical notes by Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati. (Third.) 2.

RELIGION—*Hindu.*

1. Abashyakíya-nitya-karmma; or, The Rites and Observances enjoined on Hindus in their daily worship. Revised by Gaganchandra Chakrabartí. (Second.) 2.
2. Ditto ditto ditto. Compiled by several learned Hindus from the Shástras. (Third.) 3.
3. Agnishtoma Paddhati; or, A Manual of the Sacrifices by Fire. By Rámkrishna Tripatí. (Second.) 2.
4. Samabidhan-bráhman-bháshyam; or, Commentary on the Sámabéd. By Sáyanáchárjya. Containing the Mantras of the Sámabéd and sacrifice as well as expiation for sins. (Second.) 2.
5. Sharabinsha-bráhmanam; or, The 26th portion of the Vedas. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami. (Second.) 3.

PART XII.—SANTALI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Mit-gote-kháchlá-ba-nasi-rea. A primer by the Rev. T. J. Cole. 1.
2. Santál Primer. (Author's name not given.) 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Santáli Reader. By Nityánanda Raut. 2.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. Hor-rorte-dhorom-kupuli-pahil-puthi. By H. Davis. 2.

PART XIII.—URDU.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Gilchrist's Urdu Risálah (Grammar). By the Calcutta Bible Society. 2.

2. Hidáyat-ul-qawaid; or, Guide to Rules of Grammar. By Hidáyat Alí. 2.
3. Hindustani Lughat; or, Hindustani Vocabulary. Part I. By Munshi Surajmal. A very copious dictionary. 2.

LAW—*Muhammadan.*

1. Baiyán-ul Razaat; or, Instructions as to Children. By Maulvi Míruddín. 2.

MEDICINE.

1. Risálah-chichak; or, Treatise on small-pox. By Lakshmí-pershád. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Jantrí. Being tales of land measurement in acres, roods and poles, in 2 parts, bound together. By Bhagabat Sahái. 3.
2. Nijátnámah. No. 2. By Kamálápersád. Pieces, in prose and poetry, containing advice and moral lessons, &c. 3.
3. Phulon-ká-hár; or, Garland of Flowers. No. 1. Containing reading lessons on various subjects. 2.
4. Ditto ditto. No. 4. By ditto 2.

POETRY.

1. Diwán-i-alam; or, the Poetry of Alam. Miscellaneous Poems. By Nawáb Muhammad Hassan Khán. 1.
2. Guldista-bazam-árá; or, Nosegay beautifying the Social Gathering. By Farzand Ali. Poems and verses read at the meeting of poets at Arrah, on the 22nd November 1874. 1.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Muntakhib-masnaviyát Sauda; or, Extracts from the Poems of Sandá. By Captain H. S. Jarrett. Intended for candidates for the High Proficiency Examination in Urdu. 3.
2. Nádir-ul-ashár; or, Excellent Poems. In two parts, bound together. Containing extracts from various famous poets on religion and morality. 3.

RELIGION—*Muhammadan.*

1. Umdatul-Majális; or, the Excellent Meetings. By Syad Makhdum Ali. Consisting of discourses read at meetings held by the *shiahs* at Phulbariá, Patna, during the ten days of the Mohurrum. 3.

SCIENCE—*Natural.* (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Jagráfiah-i-Bangál; or, the Geography of Bengal. By Munshi Bhúvanlál, Deputy Inspector of Schools, in Sháhabad. 4.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.—None.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

LAW—*Criminal.*

1. Ayinah-majmuyah-tázirát-i-Hind. Being the Indian Penal Code, Act XLV of 1860, and Act XXVII of 1870. Edited by Munshí Choblál. 4.

SCIENCE—*Natural.* (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Garmí-ká-baiyán; or, a Discourse on Heat. Translated by Ráya Sohanlál; with illustrations. Descriptive experiments on heat for the use of pupil teachers. 2.
2. Raushní-ká-baíyán; or, a Discourse on Light. By ditto. 3.

PART XIV.—URIYA.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MEDICINE.

1. Swásthya Rakshá; or, Preservation of Health. (Illustrated.) By Pránbhákar Churámani. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Dhaga-máliká; a collection of proverbs. By Gobindarath. 3.
2. Ramábilás; or, the Sports of Ráma. By Kapiléshwar Bidyábhúshana. 1.
3. Sámudrika; or Fortune-telling. By Balabhadra Dás. 3.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Hitopadésh; or, Good Advice. By Vishnu Sharmmá. 2.

POETRY.

1. Baidéhi-chautisá; or, Thirty-four Poems in praise of Sitá. By Jogéndranáráyan Bakshi. 3.
2. Baidéhi-bilás; the Deeds of Ráma. By Upéndra Bhanja. 3.
3. Bidagdha Chintámani. With a glossary. By Gaurímohan Ráya and Harishankar Ráya. The sports of Krishna at Brindában. 3.
4. Dása-poi. Describing a scene between Rádhá and Krishna at Brindában. By Kapiléshwar Bidyábhúshana. 1.
5. Gangáságara. Devotion to Hari. By Dínakrishna Dás. 1.
6. Hásya-taranginí; or, the River of Laughter. By Bimbodha Dabia. Comic pieces of poetry. 2.
7. Napayi-gíta; or, Songs. Shríkántha Dás. Poems relating to Krishna. 3.
8. Prákrita-keralá; or, Natural Astrology. By Pandit Govindarath. 2.
9. Prém-taranginí; or, the River of Love. By Rájkishor Dás. Poems relating to the loves of Rádhá and Krishna. 2.
10. Rasalékhá. A love poem. By Upéndra Bhanja. 4.
11. Shloka-manjarí; or, Buds of Poems. By Gopálballabh Nanda. 1.
12. Subhadrá-parinaya; or, the marriage of Subhadrá, the step-sister of Krishna, with Arjun. By Bhágirathi. 4.

RELIGION—*Christian.*

1. An Address to the Native residents of Jellasore, Balasore, &c. By Rev. J. Phillips. A religious tract. 1.
2. Christ the only Saviour. By Shém Sáhu. 2.

Hindu.

1. Bhakti-tattwa-sár; or, Principles of Devotion. Author's name not given. 1.

2. Nitya-karmma; or, Hindu Rites and Observances during Daily Worship. By Bámdéb Misra. 2.

SCIENCE—*mathematical.* (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Mental Arithmetic. By D. F. Smith. 3.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Utkal Primer. Part I. By Gobindachandra Patnáik. (Fourth.) 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. New Almanac for 1875-76. By Sadáshib Khudíratna. (Tenth). 1.

POETRY.

1. Prém-Sudhánidhi of Upéndra Bhanja. Translated by Gaurísankar Ráya and Banamáli Singha. (Third.) 3.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

HISTORY.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. The History of England. By Gadádhar Tripati. Compiled for the use of the Vernacular Schools in Orissa. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Artha-byabahár; or, the Use of Wealth. Part I. Translated by Káshínáth Chaudhúrí, from the Bengali of Rájkrishna Chaudhúrí. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 4.

BILINGUALS.

PART I.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. An Elementary Practical Grammar of the English Language. By Ramánáth Ghosh. 4.
2. Elementary Lessons on English Composition. Prepared on Dr. Arnold's plan. By Gangádhar Banerji. 1.
3. Helps to Parsing. By Bénínáth Banerji. 3.
4. How to Parse. For Native children. By Ambikácharan Mukerjí. 3.

Medicine.

1. Kárjya-sádhak-aushadhgyan; or, Materia Medica and Therapeutics combined. By Fakírchánd Basu Barmmá. 4.

Miscellaneous.

Keys. (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. A Complete Key to Selections from Modern English Literature. By Uméshchandra Dás, B. A. 2.
2. A Complete Key to Lethbridge's Easy Selections from Modern English Literature. By Kédárnáth Mukerji. 3.
3. Key to Douglas' Second Book of Reading. (Majumdár's Series.) Adharchandra Ghosh and Nandalál Basu. 2.
4. Key to the History and Geography of Bengal. (Majumdár's Series.) Bimalácharan Majumdár, B. A. and B. L. 2.
5. Key to Murray's Spelling Book. By Dwárkánáth Pál. 3.
6. Ditto ditto. (Duplicate). By ditto. 3.
7. Key to Selections from Modern English Literature. (Majumdár's Series.) By Bipinbihári Chatterji and others. 2.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Language.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A Dictionary, English and Bengali. By Baradáprasád Majumdár (Second.) 2.
2. Elementary Lessons in English Composition. By the author of "Helps to English Composition." (Second.) 2.

Miscellaneous.

Keys. (*Designed for educational purposes.*)

1. Anglo-Bengali First Book. (Illustrated.) By J. Murdoch. (Second.) 3.
2. A Vocabulary of Murray's Spelling Book. By Dwárkánáth Pál. (Second.) 3.
3. Key to Baboo P. C. Sarkár's First Book of Reading. (Majumdár's Series.) By Chandícharan Banerji. (Eighth.) 4.
4. Dittto ditto Second Book of Reading. (Sixth.) 4.
5. Key to the English Reader No. 1. Revised. (Second.) 4.
6. Key to the English Reader, No. 3. (Majumdár's Series.) By Rájkumár Majumdár. (Second.) 3.
7. Key to the First Book of Reading. By Dwárkánáth Pal. (Second.) 3.
8. Key to the Poetical Reader, No. 1. By a Teacher. (Second.) 2.
9. Key to Poetical English Reader, No. 1. Bethune Edition. Majumdár's Series. By Girishchandra Majumdár. (Third.) 4.
10. P. N. Sháhá's Key to Baboo P. C. Sarkár's First Book of Reading. By Pránnáth Sháhá. (Second, revised.) 1.

PART II.—BENGALI AND GARO.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Garo-bháshá; or, the Garo Language. By Gaganchandra Dhar. Containing the names of several animals, dialogues, songs, enigmas, &c. 3.

PART III.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.

1. Jagannáth-ballabh Nátak: a drama written with a view to resuscitate the decaying orders of Baishnabs. 3.

LANGUAGE.

1. Chandra-kosh. Part IV. A Dictionary. By Kálíbara Bédántabágísh. 1.
2. Ditto. Part V. By ditto 1.
3. Kaláp-byákaranam. A Grammar. By Sarbba Barmmáchárjya. 2.
4. Kosh Ratnákarah; or, the Ocean of Lexicology. Part III. By Shrínath Tarkapanchánan. 4.

LAW—*Hindu.*

1. Manu-sanhitá; or, the Institutes of Manu. Part I. Translated by Ganéshchandra Bhattácharjya. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 3.

MEDICINE—*Hindu.*

1. Charak-Sanhitá; or, Digest of Medicine by Charak. Part II. By Bámácharan Barát. 2.
2. Chakradatta of Chakrapáni. Part I. Edited and revised by Kalíprasanna Sén. 3.
3. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 4.
4. Chikitsá-gyán-ánjan; or, Collyrium for the Science of Medicine. Compiled from the Ayurbéd. By Prasannachandra Shiromani. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Sarbbárha-Sankalan; or, Collections of Literature. Vol. I. No. 18. Revised and translated by Kálíprasanna Banerji. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. No. 19. By ditto. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. No. 20. By ditto. 2.
4. Sanskrit-rachanábalí; or, Helps to Sanskrit Composition. By Jaygopál Goswamí. 3.

POETRY.

1. Rámáyana of Maharshi Bálmíki; Kishkindhya Kánda. Canto 4. No. 3. 1.

RELIGION—*Hindu.*

1. Bájasanéyí Sanhita; Digest of the Yajurvéda. Part IV. By Satyabrata Sámasrami. 2.
2. Ditto ditto. Part V. By ditto. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Part VI. By ditto. 2.
4. Ditto ditto. Part VII. By ditto. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. 4.
6. Ditto ditto. Part IX. By ditto. 4.
7. Ditto ditto. Part X. By ditto. 4.
8. Ditto ditto. Part XI. By ditto. 4.
9. Ditto ditto. Part XII. By ditto. 4.
10. Bhágabat Tattwabodhika: with the Commentary of Shrídharswámí; or, Expositor of the Bhágabat. No. 30. Revised and translated by Brahmabratta Sámádhyayi. 1.
11. Ditto ditto. No. 31. By ditto. 3.
12. Ditto ditto. No. 32. By ditto. 3.
13. Ditto ditto. No. 33. By ditto. 3.
14. Ditto ditto. No. 34. By ditto. 4.
15. Bráhma-nirupanam; or, The Existence of a Supreme Being Established. Part I. Compiled by Kálídás Banerji. 2.
16. Chaitanya Chandrodaya, or, the Rise of the Moon of Chaitanya, his Incarnation. By Brajanáth Bidyáratna. 1.
17. Chaitanya Chandrodayánka prakásh; relating to the Incarnation of Chaitanya. Compiled by Madhusudan Smritiratna. 3.
18. Chétan-padártha-gyán-manjarí; or, the Blossoms of Knowledge of Sentient Beings. Part I. By Bénímádhab Goswámí. 2.
19. Durgotsab-bidhi-bigyánam; or, Manual of Worship during the Durgá-puja. By Gangádhar Kabiráj. 3.
20. Káshí-khandam. Description of Benares. By Shibnáráyan Shiromani and Ajitnáth Nyáyaratna. No. 3. 2.
21. Ditto ditto. No. 4. By ditto. 2.
22. Ditto ditto. No. 5. By ditto. 3.
23. Kashí-khandam. Description of Benares. No. 3. By Shibnáráyan Shiromani and Ajitnáth Nyáyaratna. 3.
24. Ditto ditto. No. 7. By ditto. 3.
25. Ditto ditto. No. 8. By ditto. 3.
26. Krishna-bhaktirasárnaba; or, the Ocean of Devotion to Krishna. No. 5. By Rup-Goswámí, with the Commentary of Shib Goswámí.
27. Ditto ditto. By ditto. No. 6. 1.
28. Mahábhárat. Part X. No. 43. By Kálíbara Bédántabágísh. 1.
29. Ditto. Part XI. No. 44. By ditto. 1.
30. Ditto. Part XII. No. 45. By ditto. 1.
31. Ditto. Part XIII. No. 46. By ditto. 2.
32. Ditto. Part XIV. No. 47. By ditto. 2.
33. Ditto. Part XV. No. 48. By ditto. 2.
34. Ditto. Part XVI. No. 49. By ditto. 3.
35. Sámabédá-Sanhitá. Vol. I., No. 1. Translated by Brahmabrata Sámádhyáyi, with the Commentary of Sáyanáchárjya. 1.

36. Sámabéda-Sanhita Kauthumí, Shákhácchhanda Archikha, with the Commentaries of Sáyanáchárjya. A digest of a branch of the Sámabéda. Vol. I. No. 2. By Brahmabrata Samádhyáyi. 2.
37. Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 3. By ditto. 4.
38. Sámasuchi. Relating to the Sámaveda. By Satyabrata Sámasramí. 2.
39. Shanaishchér-mapatma; or, the Greatness of Saturn. By Bhairab Chandra Dé. 1.
40. Shrímad-bhágabatam of Shríkrishna Dwaipáyan, with the Commentary of Shridharswámí. No. 3. Revised and translated by Brahmabrata Sámádhyáyi. 2.
41. Ditto ditto. Nos. 4 and 5. By ditto. 3.
42. Ditto ditto. No. 6. By ditto. 4.
43. Ditto ditto. No. 7. By ditto. 4.
44. Ditto ditto. Nos. 11 and 12. By Durgácharan Banerji. 3.
45. Skandapurán-antargata-satik-káshíkhandam. Kashíkhandam, a portion of the Skandapurán with a comment. No. 9. Translated and revised by Ajitnáth Nyáyaratna. 4.
46. Ditto ditto ditto. No. 10. By ditto. 4.
47. Ditto ditto ditto. No. 11. By ditto. 4.
48. Staba-kalpataru; or, the Tree producing Praise. Compiled by Haridás Bábáji. 2.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Language.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Sanskrita-byákaran-upakramaniká; or, Introduction to the Sanskrit Grammar. Compiled by Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara. (Twenty-third.) 2.

Miscellaneous.

1. Sarbbagyánmanjarí; or, the Blossoms of all Knowledge. By Nandakumár Datta. A work on Astrology. (Seconda.) 2.
2. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Several.) 4.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. A Key to the Third Part of Rijupáth. By Shyámácharan Mukerji. (Sixth.) 3.
2. Subodhini; a Key to Rijupáth. Part II. By Kédárnáth Tarkaratna. (Fourth.) 2.

Religion—*Hindu.*

1. Bhágabat-tattwabodhiká. With the Commentary of Shridharswámí. Edited by Rámnáráyana Bidyáratna. Part I. No. 3. (Second.) 4.
2. Daibatta-bráhmanam-sámabédam; or, the Daibat Bráhman of the Sámaveda. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami. (Second.) 3.

PART IV.—ENGLISH AND HINDI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. English Grammar for Beginners in Hindi. By Umacharan Mukerji, M.A. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Shiksha-darpan ; or, the Mirror of Instruction. By Rámpratáp Bhonwálká. 3.

PART V.—ENGLISH AND KHASSI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Anglo-Khassi Dictionary. By Rev. H. Roberts. 4.

PART VI.—ENGLISH AND ITALIAN.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.

1. Crispino é la Comaré. By the Calcutta Opera Company. An opera in three acts. Music by Ricci. 2.
2. Don Pasquale. By ditto. Comic opera in three acts. Music by Donizetti. 1.
3. Il Barbière di Siviglia; or, The Barber of Seville. By Donizetti. An opera in two acts. Music by Rossini. 1.
3. Il Guiramento; or, the Oath. By ditto. An opera in three acts. Music by Mercadantá. 1.
5. La Favorita; or, the Favorite. By ditto. An opera in four acts. Music by Donizetti. 2.
6. La Figlia del Reggimento; or, the Daughter of the Regiment. By ditto. An Opera in two acts. Music by Donizetti. 2.
7. Lucrezia Borgia. By ditto. Lyric Drama in two acts. Music by Donizetti. 1.
8. Sappho. By ditto. An opera in three acts. Music by Pacini. 2.
9. Un Ballo in Maschera; or, a Masquerade Ball. By ditto. An opera in four acts. Composed by Verdi. 1.
10. Ditto ditto. By ditto (duplicate.) 2.

PART VII.—ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts existing in Oudh. Fasc. IV. Edited by Báboo Rájéndralála Mitra. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Fasc. V. By ditto. 3.
3. Ditto ditto. Fasc. VI. By ditto. 3.
4. Ditto ditto. Fasc. VII. By ditto. 4.

POETRY.

1. The Raghu-bansha; or, Race of Raghu. By Kálídása. No. 2. Cantos. IV, IX. Edited by Rev. K. M. Banerji. 1.

RELIGION.

1. Rig-véda-sanhitá. By Rev. K. M. Banerji. 4.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

LANGUAGE.

1. A Dictionary in Sanskrit and English. By H. H. Wilson. Part X. Edited by Jaganmohan Tarkálankár and Kshétramohan Mukerji. (Third.) 1.

PART VIII.—ENGLISH AND URDU.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Part II of a Series of Graduated Translation Exercises in English and Urdu and *vice versá*. By L. A. Stapley.

PART IX.—ENGLISH AND URIYA.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Dictionary in Uriyá and English. By W. Brooks. 3.
3. Uriyá Meanings of Words in Pyárícharan Sarkár's Second Book of Reading. 1.

PART X.—ENGLISH AND URDU.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Petit Francais-Hindoostani, avec vocabulaire et dialogues; or, small French and Hindustani Manual, with a Vocabulary and Dialogues. By Dr. H. Aurilac, Marine Emigration Doctor. 1.

PART XI.—HINDI AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION—*Hindu.*

Káshí-darshanam. By Krishnachandra Dharmmádhikárí. 4.

2. Satya-dharmma-prakáshiká; or, Exponent of the true Religion. By Nityánand. 4.

PART XII.—PERSIAN AND URDU.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Azíz ut-trabiyat-umkhtasir-ul-masanir; or Loving Instruction. Abbreviated from the Infinitive. 1.

PART XIII.—SANSKRIT AND URIYA

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Swapnadhâya. On Dreams. By Bábáji Rám Krishna Dás. 3.

TRI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—BENGALI, ENGLISH, AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1. Rijubritti; or, a Complete Key to the Rijupáth. Part I. By Akshayakumár Datta. (Second.) 4.

PART II.—BENGALI, ENGLISH, AND URDU.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1, Bákyárnaba; or, Sea of Phrases. Containing phrases in general use and in conversation. No. 7. By Anandachandra Mukerji. 1.
2. Ditto. No. 8. By ditto. 1.
3. Ditto. No. 9. By ditto. 1.
4. Ditto. No. 10. By ditto. 2.

QUINQUI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—ENGLISH, ARABIC, BENGALI, PERSIAN, AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Designed for educational purposes.

1 A Manual of Reference for Examination in Oriental Languages. By Captain H. S. Jarrett. 3.

BENGALI PERIODICALS.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Law.

1. Diwáni-najír Sangraha. Being a monthly collection of Precedents of Civil Decisions. Volume I., No. 10. By Rasikchandra Basu. 2.
2. Ditto ditto Vol. II., No. 1. By ditto. 2.
3. Faujdári-najír-sangraha. Being a monthly collection of decisions in criminal cases. Vol. I., No. 2. By ditto. 2.

Medicine.

1. Chikitsá Darpan (the Bengal Medical Journal); or, Mirror of Medicine. A monthly record of the medical and collateral sciences. Vol. IV., Nos. 6 to 12, Ashwin to Chaitra 1281 B. S. By Jadunáth Mukerji, L. M. S. 1, 2, 3.

1 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. By ditto. Vol. X., Nos. 1 to 3 (bound together). Baishakh to Jaistta 1282 B. S. 4.

1 (*b.*) Ditto ditto. By ditto. Vol. IV., Nos. 6 and 7, Ashwin and Kartik 1281 B. S. (Duplicate.) By ditto. 2.

2. Chikitsá-tattwa; or, the Principles of Medicine. A monthly journal. Vol. I., Nos. 3 to 12, (No. 11 wanting). From Agráháyna to Bhádra 1296 B. S. By Ambikácharan Rakshit, 1 to 4.

Miscellaneous.

1. Anáthiní; or, the Orphan. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 3. From Shrában to Ashwin 1222 B. S. Edited by Shrímatí Thákamaní Débí. 4.
2. Arjya-darshan; or, Aryan Review. A monthly magazine and review. Vol. I., Nos. 8 to 12. From Agráhayana to Chaitra 1281 B. S. Edited by Jogéndranáth Banerjí, M. A. 1 to 3.

2 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 6. From Baishákh to Ashwin 1282 B. S. By ditto. 3, 4.

3. Bámábodhiní-patriká; a monthly magazine for females. Vol. X., Nos. 132 to 145. From Shrában 1281 B. S. to Bhádra 1282. Edited by Umésheandra Datta. 3, 4.
4. Bándhab; or, the Friend. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., Nos. 6 to 10. From Agráyahana to Chaitra 1281 B. S. Edited by Kálíprasana Ghosh. 2, 3.

4 (*a.*) Ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 5. From Báishakh to Bhádra 1282 B. S. By ditto. 3 and 4.

5. Banga-darshan; or, the Bengal Review. A monthly magazine and review. Vol. III., Nos. 9 to 12. From Poush to Chaitra 1281 B. S. Edited by Bankimchandra Chatterji. 1 and 2.

5 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 5. From Baishákh to Bhádra 1282 B. S. By ditto. 2 to 4.

6. Bángáli; or, the Bengali. Vol. I., Nos. 2 and 3. For Kártik and Agráhayana 1281 B. S. A monthly magazine and review; edited at Mymensingh (author's name not given.) 2.
7. Banga-mahilá; or, the Bengali Woman. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7. From Baishákh to Kártik 1282 B. S. Containing light reading for Bengali females, and edited by Bhubanmohan Sarkár. 2 to 4.

8. Basantak. The Indian Punch. With large size and small lithographed cartoons. Vol. I., Nos. 8 to 12. Edited by Harisingha. 2.

8 (*a*). Ditto. Volume II., Nos. 1 to 4. By ditto. 4.

9. Bháratbarshiya-arjya-patriká; or, a monthly magazine for the Arians of India. (One number only.) Edited by Gopállál Basu. 3.

10. Bhramara; or, a monthly journal. Volume I., Nos. 9 to 12. From Poush to Chaitra 1281B. S. Author's name not given. 1 and 2.

10 (*a*). Ditto. Volume II., Nos. 1 to 5 and No. 12. From Baishákh to Bhádra 1281 B. S., and Jyaistha 1282. 2 and 4.

10 (*b*). Ditto. Volume III., No. 1. For Baishákh 1281 B. S. 3.

11. Bhiksháriní; or, the Female Beggar. A monthly magazine and review. For Kártik 1282 B. S. Volume I., No. 1. Author's name not given. 4.

12. Binodiní; or, the Enchantress. Volume I., Nos. 1 to 6. From Baishákh to Ashwin 1282 B. S. A monthly magazine and review. Edited by Shrímatí Bhubanmohiní Débí. 3 and 4.

13. Darshak; a monthly literary review. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 8. By Abináshchandra Néogí. 1 to 4.

14. Gyánánkura; or, the Germ of Knowledge. A monthly magazine and review. Vol. II., Nos. 11 and 12. For Ashwin and Kártik 1281 (B.S.). Containing literature, science, history, &c., and edited by Srikrishna Dás. 1.

14 (*a*). Ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 12. From Agráhayana 1281 (B.S.) to Kártik 1282 (B.S.) By ditto. 1 to 4.

15. Hindu Darpan; or, the Hindu Mirror. A fortnightly literary magazine. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12. From 15th Chaitra 1281 (B.S.) Edited by Sharashicharam Mitra. 2 to 4.

16. Hitabodha; a monthly journal of literature. Vol. I., No. 3. For Baishákh 1281 (B.S.) Edited by Ambikácharan Gupta. 2.

17. Hutam; a weekly sarcastic journal. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 11. From 16th Jyaistha 1281 (B.S.) Editor's name not given. 2 and 3.

18. Hindubilás; or, Entertainment for Hindus. A monthly magazine for Poush 1281 (B.S.) Vol. I., No. 6. Edited by Prasannachandra Chatterji. 1.

19. Madhukar; or, the Honey Bee. A weekly literary magazine. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Upéndrachandra Mitra. 3.
Ditto ditto. Vol. I., No. 1. By ditto. (Duplicate.) 3.

20. Mánasmohiní; a fortnightly miscellaneous magazine. Edited by Sitánáth Ghosh. 3.

21. Kumud Bándhab; or, the Lotus-like Friend. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., No. 1. Edited by Gopállál Basu.

22. Priyadarsan; or, Lovely looking. A monthly magazine and review. Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 2. For Baishákh and Jyaistha 1282. (B.S.) Edited by Annadáprasád Pál. 2 and 3.

23. Púrnashashí; or, the Full Moon. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., No. 12. Edited by Binodbihári Goswámi. 1.

24. Ratnákar; a weekly magazine and review. Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 3. Edited by Nibáranchandra Gupta. 3 and 4.

25. Sahodara; or, Brother. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., No. 4. For Poush 1281 (B.S.) Edited by Anukulchandra Chatterji. 1.
26. Sarojini; or, the Water-lily. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., Nos. 5 to 10. From Baishákh 1282 (B.S.) 1 to 3.
27. Shubhákánkshi; or, the Well-wisher. A monthly magazine. Vol. I., No. 1. For Baishákh 1282 (B.S.) Edited by Bénímádhab Banerji. 2.
28. Sudarshan; a monthly magazine. Vol. I., Nos. 2 and 3. For Mágh and Fálgun 1281 (B.S.) Edited by Gopálcharan Mitra. 2.
29. Sudhákar; or, the Moon. A monthly treatise and review. Vol. I., No. 1. Edited by Brindában Chandra Sarkár. 4.
30. Tamoluk-patriká; a monthly magazine and review. Vol. I., No. 12. Edited by Trailokyanáth Rakshit. 2.
30 (*a.*) Ditto. ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 5. From Baishákh to Bhádra 1282. (B.S.) By Trailokyanáth Rakshit. 2 to 4.

RELIGION—*Bráhmo.*

1. Dharma-sádhan. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 8. Edited by Uméschandra Datta. 3.

Christian.

1. Bángáli-Kristián; or, the Bengali Christian. Vol. I., Nos. 5 to 12. From October to May 1875. Edited by Rajaníkánta Bishwás. 1 and 2.
(*a.*) Ditto ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 6. By Rajaníkánta Bishwás. 3 and 4. From 4th April to 7th November 1875.
2. Biriá-patra; or, Berean Leaves. Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghosh. 3 and 4.
3. Jotiringan; or, the Fire-fly. Vol. VI., Nos. 2 to 12. From September 1874 to June 1875. Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghosh. 1 to 3.
3 (*a.*) Ditto. Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 5. From July to November 1875.

Science.

1. Anubíkshan; the Microscope. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 3. From Shrában to Ashwin 1282 (B.S.) Edited by Harishchandra Sharmmá. 2 and 4.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Sárojiní; or, the Water-lily. A monthly magazine and review. Vol. 1., No. 1. Edited by Bihárilál Goswámí. 2.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

LAW.

1. The Legal Companion. Vol. II., Nos. 11 and 12. For November and December 1874. Edited by Prasannakumár Sén. 1.

1 (*a*.) The Legal Companion. Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 9. From January to September 1875. Edited by Prasannakumár Sén 1 to 4.

MEDICAL.

1. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. Vol. VII., Nos. 8 to 12. From August to December 1874. A monthly record of the medical and auxiliary sciences. Edited by Dr. Mahéndra-lál Sarkár, M. D. 1 and 4.

1 (*a*.) Ditto. Vol. IV., Nos. 2 to 6. From February to June 1871. By ditto. 3.

2. The Indian Annals of Medical Science. No. 33. For January 1875. Edited by Joseph Ewart, M. D. 1.

2 (*a*.) Ditto ditto ditto. No. 34. For July 1875. Edited by Joseph Ewart, M. D., and J. G. French, M. D. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Bengal Magazine. Nos. 30 to 40. January to November 1875. A monthly magazine. Edited by Rev. Lálbihárí Dé. 1 to 4.

2. The Calcutta Magazine. Vol. II., Nos. 11, 12. For November and December 1875. A monthly journal. Edited by Owen Aratoon. 1.

2 (*a*.) Ditto ditto. Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 4. From January to April 1875. By Owen Aratoon. 2.

2 (*b*.) Ditto ditto. Vol. III., Nos. 7 to 11. From July to November 1875. By ditto. 3 and 4.

3. The Calcutta Review. A quarterly magazine. Nos. 119 and 120. For October 1875. Edited by E. Lethbridge, M. A. 1 and 4.

3 (*a*.) Ditto ditto. Nos. 121 and 122. By H. Beverly, C. S.

4. The Indian Forester. A quarterly magazine of forestry. Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 2. For July and October 1875. Edited by W. Schlich, PH.D.

5. The Indian Spectator. Vol. I., Nos. 2 to 4. From October to December 1874. A monthly journal. Edited by Chárán-chundra Mukerji. 1 and 3.

5. (*a*.) Ditto ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 and 2. For January and February 1875. By ditto. 2.

6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. New Series. Vol. XLII., No. 191. Part 1, No. 3 of 1874. Edited by the Honorary Secretaries. 1.

6 (*a*.) Ditto ditto. No. 192, Part 2. No. 3 of 1874. By ditto. 1.

(*b*.) Ditto ditto. No. 192, Part 1. No. 4 of 1874. By ditto. 2.

(*c*.) Ditto ditto. No. 192, Part 2. No. 4 of 1874. By ditto. 2.

(*d*.) Ditto ditto. Vol. XLIV., No. 195, Part 1. No. 1 of 1875. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 3.

(*e*.) Ditto ditto. Vol. XLIII., No. 196, Part 2. No. 1 of 1875. Edited by Secretary for Natural History. 3.

(*f*.) Ditto ditto. Vol.. XLIV, No. 197, Part 1. No. 2 of 1875. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 3.

(*g.*) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. New Series. Vol. XLIV., No. 198, Part 2. No. 2 of 1875. Edited by the Secretary for Natural History. 4.

(*h.*) Ditto ditto ditto. No. 199, Part 1. No. 3 of 1875. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 4.

The Masonic Herald. A monthly journal of the history, philosophy and theocracy of free-masonry, &c. By W. Burroughs. From January to November 1875. 1 to 4.

8. Mukerji's Magazine. Nos. 24 and 25. For November and December 1874. New Series. On Politics, Sociology, Literature, Art, Science, &c. A monthly journal. Edited by Bábu Shambhuchandra Mukerji of Baráhanagar. 1.

8 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. Nos. 26 to 29. January to May 1875. By ditto. 2 and 2.

(*b.*) Ditto ditto. No. 26. By ditto. For January 1875. (Duplicate.) 2.

9. The National Magazine. Nos. 1 to 5. From April to August 1875. A monthly journal. Edited by Kálíprasanna Dé. 2 to 4.

The Oriental Sporting Magazine. Vol. VII., No 84. For December 1874. A monthly journal. Edited by Lord Henry Ulick Browne, C. S.

10 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. Vol. VIII., Nos. 85 to 95. January to November 1875. By ditto. 1 to 4.

11. Palm Leaves. Vol. II, No. 15. For October 1874. A monthly journal. By Mrs. Walters. 3.

12. The Royal Tourist. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7. From November 13th to December 4th, 1875. A bi-weekly journal of the progress of the Prince of Wales in India. Edited by Walter Rodway. 4.

Religion—*Christian.*

1 The Calcutta Christian Messenger. No. 1. By M. Léblanc. 1.

2. The Christian Spectator. Vol. IV., Nos. 42 to 48. From December 1874 to June 1875. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. 1 and 2.

2 (*a*) Ditto ditto. Vol. V., Nos. 39 to 44. From July to December 1875. By ditto. 3 and 4.

Science.

1. Stray Feathers. Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 6. A journal of ornithology for India and its Dependencies. Edited by A. O. Hume, C.S.I.

1 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 4. For 1875. By ditto. 1 and 4.

HINDI PERIODICALS.

Miscellaneous.

1. Bálábodhiní. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 10. A monthly journal. Edited by Harishchandra of Benares. 2 and 3.

2. Ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 2 to 4. By ditto.

PERSIAN PERIODICALS.

Language.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. A collection of Oriental works. New series. Nos. 317 to 318. Fasc. 13 and 14. The Farbang-i-Rashidí. A dictionary, or expositor of difficult words and phrases. Edited and annotated by Mullá Abdurrashid of Tallah. 3.

SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

Miscellaneous.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. A collection of Oriental works. New series. No. 313. Agni Purán. Fasc. VII. Edited by Rájéndralála Mítrá.

1 (*a.*) Ditto ditto. No. 316. Fasc. VIII. By ditto. 2.

2. Bidyodaya; or, the Dawn of Knowledge. Vol. III., Nos. 8 to 12. Edited by Harishíkésh Shástri, and published at Lahore. 1 and 2.

2 (*a.*) Ditto. Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 8. 2 to 4.

Philosophy.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New series. No. 315. The Mimánsa-darshan. With the commentary of Sabaraswámí. Fasc. XII. Edited by Mahéshchandra Nyáyaratna. 2.

Religion—*Hindu.*

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New series. No. 321. Vol. II. Fasc. 1. A digest of the Sámabéd. Edited by Satyábrata Sámasramí. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Fasc. 3. No. 322. By ditto. 3.
3. Ditto ditto. Fasc. 4. No. 323. By ditto. 3.
4. Ditto ditto. Fasc. 5. No. 324. By ditto. 4.
5. Ditto ditto. Fasc. 1. No. 325. Edited by Rájéndrálalá Mitra, and containing the Aitarea Arangaka of the Rigveda, with the commentary of Sáyanacharjya. 4.
6. Ditto ditto. Fasc. 1. No. 326. Edited by Pandita Bháratchandra Shiromani, and containing the Chaturbarga Chintámani. By Hémádri. 4.

BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

Religion—*Brahmo.*

1. Samadarshí; or, the Liberal. Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 2. For November and December. A monthly theistic journal. Edited by Shivanath Ghastri, M.A. 1.

1. Sanátan-dharmmopadéshiní; or, the Preacher of the Ancient Religion of India. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12. Kartik to Chaitra 1280 B. S. Edited by Rámsébak Bidyáratna. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Vol. V., Nos. 4 to 12. From Shraban to Chaitra 1281 (B.S.). By ditto. 1 to 4.
3. Ditto ditto Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 4. Baishákh to Shrában 1282 B.S. By ditto. 4.

BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

RELIGION—*Hindu.*

1. Pratna-Kamranandini; or, the Hindu Commentator. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 11. A monthly religious journal. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasramí. 2.

SCIENCE—*Natural.*

1. Jyotish-Sangraha. Vol. I., No. 1. For Kartik 1282 B.S. A monthly scientific journal. Edited by Durgacharan Kabiratna.

HINDI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shrí-Harishchandra-Chandriká. A monthly journal. Vol. I., No. 11. For August 1874. By Harishchandra of Benares. 1
Ditto ditto. Appendix to Vol. I., No. 11. By ditto. 2.
Ditto ditto. Vol. II., Nos. 1 and 3 to 7 to April 1875. By ditto. 2 and 3.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From the Hon. W. Hudleston, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 318, dated Ootacamund, 11th August 1876.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), dated 26th April 1875, No. 10-707, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 317, dated 11th August 1876.

Read the following :—

From Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,—No. 2229, dated Madras, 3rd August 1876.

I have the honor to submit a letter, No. 114, dated 31st July 1876, from the Registrar of Books, containing a review and analysis of the publications registered in the Madras Presidency during 1875, prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G. O. No. 147 of the 19th May 1875.

From V. Krishnama Charri, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction,—No. 114, dated Madras, 31st July 1876.

I have the honor to submit my Annual Review and Analysis of the Publications registered in the Madras Presidency during 1875 under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G. O. No. 147 of the 19th May 1875. Though the greater part of the information to be presented has already been given in my summary of registered publications for the official year ended the 31st March last, yet the calendar year being taken as the period of review for the annual analysis required by the Government of India, there are necessarily many points of difference in the statistical tables herewith submitted.

2. The total number of registered publications of all kinds for the period under review was 748 against 756 in 1874, as shown by the subjoined figures for the two years—

	1874.	1875.
Books	335	288
Pamphlets	379	406
Periodicals	32	40
Miscellaneous	10	14
Total ...	756	748

It is at first sight somewhat remarkable that, while there is an increase under three of the above groups, the most important item of books should appear to have decreased. This may be accounted for partly by the caution with which school-books have for some time past been published by private agency owing to the progress of the arrangements made by the Educational Department of Government to bring out a new series of Readers and other text-books, and partly by a number of Malayalam books, which were published in Malabar during the latter half of 1875, not having been submitted for registration till the commencement of the current year by reason of the printer's unavoidable absence from his place of business for some months together. But for this casual decrease the total number of registrations for the year under report should have shown a general advance on that for the preceding year.

3. Turning to the annexed analysis it will be seen from the second table that, of the whole number of registered publications, 131 were *original*, 49 were *translations* brought out for the first time, and 568 were *re-publications*. Thus three-fourths of the total were re-issues of old books, and consequently the ratio of re-publications to the whole number registered fell from 81 per cent. in 1874 to 76 per cent. in 1875; but, on the other hand, a proportionate increase is observable under the head of Original Works and Translations. This result goes, perhaps, to indicate a growing inclination on the part of the native printers and publishers to get out of the beaten path of merely reproducing old authors, though the fresh literary efforts are in many instances of a humble kind.

4. Classified with reference to the languages of the publications, the figures in the same table further show a marked increase in the number of works in English during the year under review, and this is only natural seeing that the aspirations of the people wherever our educational system has spread are in the direction of English. This, however, does not appear to have much affected the position held by the five principal vernacular languages spoken in this Presidency, which together take up a little over two-thirds of the total publications for the year. Of these, Tamil with nearly half the number maintains its place at the head of this list, and Telugu has a little over one-fifth. Malayalam and Hindustani have about an equal number, and Canarese is but feebly represented.

Of classical languages, Arabic, sometimes mixed with Malayalam for the use of the Moplas on the Malabar coast, takes the lead this year with 76 publications, though with no marked superiority, and Sanskrit comes next with 56 works. Several of these are reprints

with a translation of the text. It appears also from the same table that 29 works are in two or more languages, and the most common combinations are the same as those noted in last year's report and what are much in request. A slight increase is observable in this class during the year as compared with the previous year, but calls for no remark.

5. Again, the publications will be found arranged in another detailed table in the accompanying analysis under fifteen heads according to their subject-matter. Compared with the previous year, the present shows a marked advance under the head of *Religion* and *Miscellaneous* works, and a small increase under *Fiction, Medicine, Politics,* and *Science,* and a decrease at the same time in the remaining subjects.

6. In addition to the statistical information contained in the table, a few remarks may here be made, noticing the more important publications under each head and other points indicating the direction of literary activity during the year under report.

Biography.—The past year produced no new biography of general interest written on the European model, and, but for a reprint of Johnson's Life of Addison, published for the use of the Undergraduates of the University, this heading would be nearly as bare as that of *Travels*—another class of composition equally rare in this country. With the exception of Shakespeare's Henry V, also printed as a text-book for University students, the *Dramatic* works are all native productions, and, as might be expected, most of the writers make the popular legends of Rama, Usha, Sarangadhara, and such other traditions the ground-work of their plot, and consequently the leading incidents and characters belong to a past age essentially Hindu and unfamiliar to the foreigner. The influence of such dramatic works or adaptations of the old legends on the mass of the people is however great, abounding as they do in poetical forms of expression and in oriental fancies and pictures of life in the olden time which will ever please the Hindu race.

Fiction.—The only works of modern growth under this head are the tales from the Sanskrit dramas of Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvasi, and Uttara Rama Charitra, which have increased the series of Indian classic tales written in popular Tamil and Telugu on the plan of "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," and published, as stated last year, by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society. This series combined with other readable tales such as that on "Early Training" in Tamil, another in Telugu on Truth under the title of "Magic Flute," and an adaptation of "Grizelda; or, The Best Wife," may be said to mark the beginning of a new kind of light literature in the vernacular languages, judging from the fair measure of success these publications have met with.

Language.—The bulk of the publications under *Language* are reprints of old publications, and several of them are school-books and books of reference. A Sanskrit Dictionary in the Telugu character compiled on the European model under the title of "Sarva Sabda Sambodhini" may perhaps be noticed among the new publications of the year, it being remarkable as the undertaking of a zemindar in Vizagapatam.

Law.—Publishers of law-books seem to have been less active this year, but some standard Sanskrit works hitherto unpublished have been printed, such as Parasara Smriti and Dacsha Smriti, bearing on Hindu law, civil

and ecclesiastical, besides Dr. Burnell's edition of the Chief Rules of the Hindu law of Inheritance and Partition in ten verses with an English translation, and the commentaries on the Indian Contract Act with a valuable introduction and notes by Messrs. Cunningham and Shephard.

Medicine.—The only remarkable fact connected with this group is the contribution in the shape of a series of cheap pamphlets commenced by Dr. Balfour under the title of "Medical Hints to the People of India." These papers contain an outline of the progress of medicine from the earliest times to the present day, with useful caution regarding the Hindu and Mussulman systems of medicine and the eminent medical men of India, Asia, and other continents. A Telugu translation of Conquest's "Outlines of Midwifery," and Dr. Shortt's "Manual of Family Medicine," explaining among other things the action of the well-known cheap drugs valuable as medicines in this country, also appear in this group, besides the usual reprints of native medical works in verse.

The *Miscellaneous* collection is large and includes some interesting and rare works: pamphlets on a variety of subjects, literary journals intended for the general reader, school geographies, ethical and didactic works of an elementary sort for the young, and among these may be specially noticed the Elements of Southern Indian Palœography from the 4th to the 17th century by Dr. A. C. Burnell, being a valuable introduction to the Study of Inscriptions and Manuscripts in Southern India; select papers from the first twenty-eight volumes of the Asiatic Journal not accessible for reference to many; a readable English translation of an interesting German work on the Tamil country, its people and products, its literature and religion; Notes on Building and Road-making, a work of practical value to the employés in the Public Works Department of Government; an interesting lecture under the title of "India in 1875" touching on topics of political, social and religious interest as needing consideration and discussion at the hands of the educated natives; an excellent "Introduction" to the Geography of Europe, which has sold in great numbers; "Papers for Parents" in Tamil, which is a new step at the class of writing so sadly wanted for native mothers and female teachers at the present stage of female education in the country; also a few manuals on military matters, the railway and the telegraph; and a useful little work on Indian cookery printed in diglot to help the European house-keeper on the one hand and the native cooks on the other.

It is satisfactory to find the periodical literature, chiefly in the vernacular languages, is steadily growing from year to year and becoming an effective agent in improving the vernacular prose language and creating a taste for reading. It consists chiefly of monthly magazines devoted to the spread of instructive and amusing information at moderate prices. A few of these are of old standing, and one of them is an illustrated literary magazine in Tamil and Telugu, published by the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, not for making a profit, but as a means of providing a store of healthy reading for families and the young throughout Southern India.

Poetry.—Several republications of classic poems in Sanskrit, &c., are entered under this head, but there are few new poetical pieces worthy of special notice, if we except two short Sanskrit poems of comparatively modern growth, full of humorous and oft-quoted passages and conven-

tional ideas of right and wrong, of virtue and vice, not quite familiar perhaps to the European. The names of these two poems, hitherto available only in manuscript in Southern India, are "Mahisha Shatakam" and "Kaviracshaviyan," and the present editions are published with a Telugu paraphrase of each verse.

Politics.—This item in the list is not altogether blank this year, and a pamphlet by a military officer on the "Indian Army: Actual Defects and proposed Remedies" calls for notice, bearing as it does on the question of army reform generally and the condition of the Madras sepoy in particular, which for some time past has been often agitated by the Indian and English Press.

Philosophy.—The native works under this head are all re-issues or abridgments and adaptations of old authors. The English work appearing in this group contains the "Ethical Selections" from the writings of John Ruskin prescribed for the Degree examination of the local University.

Religion.—This group brings forcibly into view an increased literary activity in the production of religious works, which constitute nearly 48 per cent. of the total publications for the year. Of these, the largest number, 185, relate to Hinduism, 71 are Muhammadan, and 104, including chiefly inexpensive tracts, are Christian in tone, and there is a single publication connected with the "Brahma Somaj" sect. Deducting the reprints of old standard works which the Hindus have been accustomed to respect as the ground-work of their religious and moral teaching and as the reflex of the religious history of Ancient India, and which, therefore, have an interest of their own, there remains an abundance of humble efforts and very little of marked excellence.

Science.—Under the head of Science, *Mathematical* and *Mechanical*, an elementary treatise on "Statics" with a succinct account of the subject of "Couples" and Exercises in Algebra with solutions by a Native Graduate, and an Elementary Arithmetic adapted to the different Standards of Examination for the Results System of Grants-in-Aid, are the new books of the year.

Under the head of *Natural and other Sciences*, though nothing elaborate has been produced, yet rudimentary books derived from European sources are beginning to be written. An adaptation in Tamil of Geikie's Physical Geography is a successful effort of this kind. Another Tamil compilation on Astronomy and Physiology, and an English pamphlet on Thermo-Dynamical Phenomena, or the Origin and Physical Doctrine of Life, also come under this head; and the other vernacular works appearing in this group are old astrological works popular with the Hindus.

7. The last general table in the annexed analysis relates to the division of the total publications into *Educational* and *Non-Educational*. The figures are 122 for the former and 626 for the latter, and, as compared with last year, show a slight decline in works of a scholastic kind, chiefly in Sanskrit classics. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that in the colleges and schools influenced by the University rules, every Sanskrit student who can afford the means does procure his text-books printed in Devanagari character from Bombay or Bengal, to the discouragement of local printers and publishers of Sanskrit books in the vernacular characters of this Presidency. At the same time an increase is again observable in

the number of *Non-Educational* or works of a general kind, especially in the vernacular languages of the Presidency, and this may be regarded as evidence of the growing taste for reading among the people.

8. The number of works in whose case their proprietors registered the copyright during the year was 57 against 64 in 1874 and 75 in the preceding year. This continued falling off in this special class of registration is, as I pointed out in previous communications, attributable to the growing inattention in this Presidency to the provisions of the Copyright Act; and it may not be out of place to refer here to the special steps adopted for checking this indifference, if not an intentional evasion of the law. About this time last year the Government of India inquired as to the way in which the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 were carried out in this Presidency, and in the reply to the inquiry it was suggested, among other things, that the Copyright law would be more carefully attended to if it be summarised so as to give it a wider circulation together with vernacular translations of the summary, and thereby to remove the ignorance prevailing particularly among native printers, publishers, and authors on the subject of copyright and of the means to secure themselves against literary piracy and other fraudulent practices. The sanction of Government has been accorded for doing this during the present year, and it is to be hoped that the provisions of the law with respect to proprietary right in books the registration of which is optional will be better understood than they have ever yet been; and, as the law becomes more widely known, registrations of this class will, in the nature of things, be stimulated and increased.

9. I have only to add, in conclusion, that the literary activity and improvement in the tone of the vernacular publications favourably alluded to in my annual review for 1874 is observable also in the published literature of 1875; and although much remains to be accomplished, yet, bearing in mind the facts that new books, though of an elementary sort, perhaps containing literary and scientific matter derived from European sources, are beginning to be written, that the power of exact apprehension and clear exposition in the vernaculars among the educated youth of the day is growing from year to year, and that the efforts of native printers and publishers to move out of the beaten path of merely reproducing old authors are on the increase, I think that the general result of the year under review may be considered on the whole fairly progressive and hopeful.

Analysis of publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	1	1	...	...	
2	Drama	2	18	1	...	
3	Fiction	2	46	2	...	
4	History	4	...	...	...	
5	Language	8	49	8	7	
6	Law	5	8	1	2	
7	Medicine	6	8	...	1	
8	Miscellaneous	21	50	3	8	
9	Poetry	5	82	12	2	
10	Politics	3	1	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	1	3	1	...	
12	Religion	57	231	64	9	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	3	3	...	...	
14	Science (natural and others) ...	1	7	1	...	
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	..	...	
	Total ..	119	507	93	29	
1	Original works	22	84	13	12	
2	Translations	1	45	3	...	
3	Reprints { (*a.*) Originals ...	96	369	73	17	
	{ (*b.*) Translations ...	...	9	4	...	
	Total ...	119	507	93	29	
1	Educational	26	86	7	3	
2	Non-educational	93	421	86	26	
	Total ...	119	507	93	29	

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 436, dated Bombay Castle, 28th April 1876.

I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report on the Literature of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1875, and of its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4238, dated 20th September 1870.

From KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, Reporter on the Native Press, Bombay, to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona,—No. 106, dated Poona, 30th March 1876.

I have the honour to submit, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolution No. 10-7071, dated 26th April 1875, a brief Review and an Analysis of the Publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues of the year 1875.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report is 735, that is, 34 more publications were registered in 1875 than in 1874. The 735 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	539
Pamphlets	15
Periodicals	147
Miscellaneous	34
TOTAL ...	735

3. These publications may again be divided as Oriental and European works: the former comprising by far the greater number of the publications,—namely, those written wholly or partly in the oriental languages, such as the vernaculars of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalised foreign races; the latter class is represented by a comparatively few English, and still fewer Portuguese publications. The result of this second classification is given below:—

Oriental books	627
European books	108
TOTAL ...	735

4. The following abstract shows the total number of books registered in the different languages under the heads Original Works, Translations, and Republications :—

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.								Books published in Indian Classical languages.					Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Canarese.	Sindhi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Concani.	Marwadi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.		
Original Works	77	2	129	142	8	6	7	4	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	49	433
Translations ...	1	...	19	11	1	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45
Republications...	25	3	67	35	2	12	11	22	1	...	17	20	5	4	...	33	257
Total ...	103	5	215	188	11	22	23	27	1	...	19	25	7	4	...	85	735
Total ...	108		487								55					85	735

5. There are 103 English works in all. Of these, with the exception of the four following works and the several numbers of that well-known periodical "The Indian Antiquary," full of curious oriental erudition, the rest do not appear to me to require special notice :—

1. "The Revolution at Baroda, 1874-75." It is a political pamphlet of considerable importance, by a native author.
2. "Bhagawat Gitá, translated into English blank verse with notes and an introductory essay," also by a native author. The introductory essay is very able and erudite. The essayist claims for the Gitá a high antiquity, and controverts the opinion of Dr. Lorinser and some other European Sanskritists that the Gitá is posterior to, and borrowed from, the New Testament.
3. "The Memoir on the History of the Tooth Relic of Ceylon."
4. "Lecture on the Religious Excavations of Western India."

The former of the last two works is a short account of the life of Buddha and of his alleged Tooth Relic, and the latter is a description of the Cave Temples of Western India.

6. The Portuguese works are too insignificant to deserve any special notice.

7. I now beg to proceed to notice oriental works registered during the year under review. They appear in one or two or more languages. The Presidency has four great vernaculars, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Canarese and Sindhi. Hindustáni is also used by a considerable portion of the population as its vernacular in its two forms, respectively called Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the second column in the form appended to this report. The population also being composed of different races and professing different religions,

there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pehlawi. In all these dead languages books are issued more or less every year. The works appearing in these old tongues are given in the third column of the same appendix at the end of this report.

8. The orders of the Government of India, referred to in para. 1 require the publications catalogued during the year under report to be divided, firstly, as Original, Translations, and Reproductions; secondly, according to the object for which they are written—that is, as Educational and Non-educational; thirdly, according to the languages in which they are written; and lastly, according to their subject-matter, as Biographies, Dramas, Fictions, &c. This year there are altogether 627 oriental works; of these, 354—that is, about 56 per cent.—are original works; 44, or 7 per cent., translations; and 229, or 36 per cent., reprints. Again, of the above total number, 148, or 23 per cent., are educational works, and the remaining 479, or 76 per cent., are non-educational. As classified according to the languages, the Maráthi publications bear the largest proportion, they being 34 per cent. of the total number of oriental works. Next to them are the Gujaráti publications, which are about 30 per cent. The populations using the other vernaculars are very backward in the literary activity, as has been repeatedly observed in the previous reports. The publications written in the other languages, such as Canarese, Sindhi, and Hindustáni, and registered during the year, amount only to 13 per cent. of the total. The proportion of the publications written in the classical languages is also small. It is about 9 per cent. The proportion borne by the publications written in more than one language is a little more than 13 per cent.

9. With these few remarks of a general character, I beg to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications in the collection as appear to deserve or call for a special remark in the order of the headings in which they are divided according to their subject-matter.

10. *Biography.*—Twelve works are put under this head: 4 of them are in Maráthi, 1 in Gujaráti, 4 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Arabic, and 1 in Persian. Most of them are reprints, and are of more or less merit as literary performances. The legendary life of King Vikramáditya, by the poet Bilhána, an old and rare Sanskrit poem, edited by Dr. Bühler, and the Sikandar Náme, a classical Persian poem, however, deserve a special mention.

11. *Drama.*—There are only three works under this head this year. None of them are of any importance to deserve any particular mention.

12. *Fiction.*—There are 52 publications placed under this head. Several of these are reprints of old and popular stories. A few are readable translations of interesting English tales. None, however, call for a special notice here.

13. *History.*—There are 26 publications under this head. Nearly all of them are small manuals intended for schools. They are the short histories of the World, of India and its provinces, such as the Maháráshtra, Guzerat, and Sind. A Gujaráti translation in verse of the famous Sháh Náme of Ferdusi, however, may be specially noticed under this head.

14. *Language.*—This head, which contains 64 publications of various sizes and merit, includes the progressive books of the different school series, manuals, paraphrases, and small and big grammars and dictionaries, &c.

15. *Law*.—Nine works appear under this head. Of these, 1 is Maráthi, 5 Gujaráti, 1 Sindhi, 1 Sanskrit and 1 Arabic. The last, which treats of the duties and qualifications of the Kázis, may perhaps be noticed as a work of interest.

16. *Medicine*.—There are 8 volumes under this head. None of them call for a special remark here.

17. *Miscellaneous*.—This is the most comprehensive head. It has under it 189, or a little less than 30 per cent. of the total number of the oriental publications. Several numbers of several monthly periodicals, essays, small and large, on a variety of social and other themes, works on astrology and such other subjects, diaries, calculators of interest, collections of useful and curious receipts, &c., are all put under this head.

18. *Poetry*.—There are 128 works under this head. They are in several languages, both vernacular and classical. The most important of them, such as the Raghuwansa in Sanskrit, Dnyáneshwari and Dásabodha in Maráthi, the Gulistán and the Bostán in Persian, the Rámáyan of Tulsidás in Hindi, are reprints, and are too well known to the oriental scholars to require any particular notice of them here. There are several small old interesting poems in the collection, but as they have been more specially noticed in the quarterly catalogues, I do not think it necessary to repeat those remarks in this brief report.

19 *Politics*.—There are only two works placed under this head. The one is a pretty large volume on Political Economy compiled in Gujaráti from the standard work of J. S. Mill, and the other is a lecture on the same subject.

20. *Philosophy* (Mental and Moral).—Under this head there are 13 publications. All of them are reprints. Most of them treat of the popular doctrines of Vedántism. One Urdu work, entitled "Ganje Khubi," or the Store of Beauties, consists of essays on moral subjects. Among the former the Wiweka Sindhu, which is believed to be the oldest Maráthi work, and which enjoys a great reputation among the people, may be more specially mentioned here.

21. *Religion*.—Seventy-nine publications of varying merit and importance are put under this head. In this collection there are works treating of almost all religions professed in this large country, such as Hindu religion in its several forms, Mahomedanism, Christianity, Zoroástriánism, Jainism, and even Theism. The more important of the publications are reprints, and call for no special remark here.

22. *Science, mathematical*, and *Science, natural*.—Under each of these heads there are 21 works. Almost all of them are small school-books, and therefore require no particular notice here. Under the last head, "Travels and Voyages," there is no work this year.

23. There are altogether 87 presses in the Presidency, as is gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during the year under report. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 47 presses and has issued 473 works; the Deccan has 20 presses and has issued 134 works; Guzerat has 12 presses and has issued 89 works; the Southern Maráthá Country has 3 presses and has issued 12 works; and Sind has 5 presses and has issued 27 works. Of the total publications, 543 are printed, while the remaining 192 are lithographed.

24. I conclude this brief analysis by stating that the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

Analysis of publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

(Accompaniment to letter from the Reporter on the Native Press, No. 106, dated 30th March 1876.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	9	3	...	
2	Drama	1	3	...	...	
3	Fiction	8	45	5	2	
4	History	6	23	3	...	
5	Language	8	39	5	20	
6	Law	...	7	2	...	
7	Medicine	2	7	1	...	
8	Miscellaneous	55	166	5	18	
9	Poetry	3	87	21	20	
10	Politics	...	2	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	1	8	1	4	
12	Religion	18	49	9	21	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	1	21	...	...	
14	Science (natural and others) ...	5	21	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	108	487	55	85	
1	Original works	79	296	9	49	
2	Translations	1	41	...	3	
3	Republications { (*a*) Original	28	143	46	33	
	{ (*b*) Translations	...	7	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	108	487	55	85	
1	Educational works ...	19	127	4	17	
2	Non-educational works ...	89	360	51	68	
	TOTAL ...	108	487	55	85	

KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR,

Reporter on the Native Press.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 246A., dated Naini Tal, the 25th July 1876.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the Analysis of Publications registered in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1875, together with the orders of this Government thereon.

From M. KEMPSON, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 1141G., dated Allahabad, the 4th March 1876.

I have the honour to submit a report on the books and pamphlets registered in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Press, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1875. The printed catalogue for the last quarter reached me on the 28th ultimo, after the report was due.

2. The return which accompanies is drawn up in the form prescribed by the Home Department Resolution of the 26th April 1875, which was received after the papers for 1874 had been submitted. In January, 1876, orders came to re-examine the catalogue for 1874, and re-cast the return according to the new model. This gives the means of comparing the features of last year's list with this.

3. Distributed by languages according to the prescribed formula, the books appear thus—

	1874.	1875.	REMARKS.
English	30	13	Vernacular works are 60 per cent. of the whole in 1875, rather less than in 1874.
Vernacular	143	216	
Oriental classics	19	83	
Polyglot	33	46	
TOTAL ...	225	358	

The most striking feature in this is the comparatively large proportion of oriental classical works. These are chiefly reprints of works in use among the Muhammadans only.

The marginal summary gives a comparative view of the classes of publication in respect of originality or otherwise, so far as can be determined from the indications of the catalogue, which are not seldom incorrect,* and from previous knowledge. The main thing to note appears to be that the proportion of "original" works is much the same (41 per cent.) for both years. The proportion of such original works which are in the vernacular is 64 per cent.

		1874.	1875.
Original ...	... ...	94	147
Translations	... ...	43	52
Republications ...	{ Original ...	67	141
	{ Translations ...	21	18
	TOTAL ...	225	358

4. As regards the subjects, I notice the more prominent publications below, in the order of the return prescribed by the Government of India :—

(1.) *Biography.*—The works under this head are religious, and might be entered with propriety in another part of the statement. One is the life of Muhammad, and the other of a Muhammadan saint.

(2.) *Drama.*—Three of these are translations from the Sanskrit, and the fourth is a Sanskrit composition written in honour of the birth of a son and heir to the Konwar Sahib of Benares.

(3.) *Fiction.*—The only work deserving of mention under this head is No. 2 (registration number), the *Taubat-un-Nasúh*, by Mr. Nazir Ahmad, of which a first edition of 1,600 copies was lithographed at Agra in the end of 1874. This is one of the works brought out under the prize notification, and is exceedingly well worth reading, whether from the excellence of the style, or the interest of the narrative. A full review of this work was laid before the Government in September, 1873. I observe it is entered in the catalogue as "Educational, moral." No. 125 records a third edition of the "Bride's Mirror," by the same author.

(4.) *History.*—No. 48 is a fine edition of Ferishta, 796 pages quarto, at Rs. 6 a copy, brought out by Nawal Kishore of Lucknow, but lithographed at Cawnpore.

No. 79, which registers two separate works under one entry, is a history of Bhopal, compiled under the orders of the Begam. The work may be held as reliable, for I understand the materials for the earlier portion were originally selected by Sir H. Durand, when Political Agent. No. 294, under the title of *Bhárat Varshiya Raj Darpan*, is Part I (quarto) of a Hindi work by Babu Niranjan Mukarji of Benares, which is to consist of fifty parts, and is designed to be a history of all the Native Chiefs of India, or at any rate of such as are included in Mr. Aitchison's volumes. The work will probably be little more than a translation of that compilation in its leading features, and will be therefore a reliable source of information for the native public. On the other hand, one might fairly expect in a publication of this kind less of a reference book

* *e. g.*, at No. 125 the work is registered as a first edition, and would therefore count as "original," but the remark column says it is a "new" edition, as it most certainly is, and so the book was entered as a "re-publication."

aspect than is presented by the English work. Popular traditions and local information would add largely to the interest of the account. This first part promises well as an instalment. Out of compliment to the chief resident in Benares, this contains a history of his family for the century and a half which has elapsed from the time of Balwant Singh. A good portrait of the Maharaja adds to the attractiveness of the issue, and the whole is very creditable to Messrs. Lazarus and Co., the Benares publishers. As regards the treatment of the subject, the compiler has shown good judgment in basing his narrative on the original *Balwant Náma* of Khair-ud-din of Jaunpur, which is cited by Mr. Oldham in his Memoir of Gházipur as the best authority, rather than upon other histories, which have been written to order. No. 261 is a badly executed English version of Rája Siva Prasad's *Itihás Timir Náshak*, Part III. The author's object is succinctly stated in his preface. "No sober man is expected to go through these pages and again believe in the mythology of the Purans, or long for one of the old régimes." He marks the absurdities of the early Hindu annals, and the unreason of their demands upon the popular faith, and accompanies the account with a series of interesting notes and references to authorities and original sources of information. The portion which deals with the state of society prior to Buddha down to Sámi Sankar and other Acháryas, is particularly interesting. The remainder of the book, about 30 pages, is devoted to the Muhammadan period, and the author's aim is to warn his countrymen against a tendency to look back with longing to times now happily passed by. For this purpose he cites the Muhammadan annals for instances of the tyranny and misrule which characterised their treatment of India, taking his cue in this respect from the work of Sir H. Elliot. The appeal to reason and reality, which is the peculiarity of the Rája's work, "can hardly fail to give a healthy impulse to the Hindu mind," and the facts he quotes from the Muhammadan histories cannot be set aside if the spirit of inquiry is allowed free scope. That attention is being turned to these matters is obvious from the catalogue itself, in which, besides the large edition of Ferishta (1,000 copies) mentioned above, I find an Urdu translation of the *Juzuk-i-Jahángiri* (No. 51) and reprints of another well-known history. The book under notice appears in three places in the catalogue, *viz.*, as No. 261 in the 2nd quarter, 295 in the 3rd quarter, and 388 in the 4th quarter; but I have counted it once only. No. 6 in the 1st quarter (Hindi works), which is a geometrical treatise, was entered as "Historical."

(5.) *Language.*—Under this head are entered primers, grammars, vocabularies and dictionaries. The most noteworthy of the grammars is the Nizami Press edition of the *Kafiya* (No. 47), which is a beautiful example of lithography. The rhetoric treatise (No. 9) was fully reviewed in my note No. 637, dated 3rd September 1873. Two important publications in vernacular grammar have not been included in the catalogue. I refer to Rája Siva Prasad's assimilated texts of Hindi and Urdu grammar for the use of schools. Among dictionaries, the most worthy of mention is No. 232, a dictionary of the Hindi language with English meanings, published at the rather high price of Rs. 15 by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. of Benares. This work has received the patronage of the Government, North-Western Provinces. It is chiefly remarkable for con-

taining twice the number of words which are to be found in the older dictionary by Thompson, which excluded almost all words of which the origin could not be traced to Sanskrit. The new book is consequently extremely valuable to students of Hindi. The author is the Rev. J. D. Bate, of the Baptist Mission, to which Mr. Thompson also belonged, and which has always been distinguished for the attention paid by its members to oriental scholarship. The only vernacular book not in one of the local vernaculars of the province registered in the catalogue is No. 332, a *Santáli* primer by the Rev. J. F. Skepsend. The character is Roman, of course.

(6.) *Law.*—No. 69 is Volume III of an epitome of precedents in Urdu, taken from the High Court and Privy Council rulings from 1870 to 1872. No. 285 is an Urdu version with notes and commentary of Act XVIII of 1873, which I notice chiefly because it comes from a new centre of publication, Gházipur. The single work entered in the "classical" column is a reprint of the Hindu Law of Adoption in Sanskrit (No. 69). The bigłot works in the next column are on Muhammadan Law, the Arabic original being accompanied by a Persian version. Of these, No. 75 is a valuable work—the *Sharh Vikáyá.*

(7.) *Medicine.*—Twenty-five works under this head are a contrast with the two registered in 1874. It would appear that the study of medicine according to the practice of the Muhammadan schools is undergoing revival. No. 43 is an Arabic reprint in folio of 490 pages (1,000 copies) of a well-known oriental authority. Nos. 50 and 227 include four volumes of a Persian version of the *Iksir-i-Azam*, consisting of 544, 570, 776, and 782 pages, respectively, quarto, the price of the last volume being Rs. 4. Nos. 78 and 152 are other instances of Persian renderings of Arabic treatises. The modern school of medicine is represented by a large work of 682 pages, royal octavo, on anatomy, by Mr. Johns, of the Agra Medical Schoool, known as *Nadím-ut-tulabá.* An edition of 4,500 copies of Pundit Ram Narain's translation of "cattle-diseases," in Hindi, is registered by a Bareilly press (No. 402). This has been chiefly circulated in Rajputána.

(8.) *Miscellaneous.*—The entries under this head are mainly pamphlets. No. 184, *Zinat-ul-Jamil,* is hardly entitled to the entry, "Natural History." It is the work of a native animal doctor (Arrah), and deals with the peculiarities of breed and colour and the defects and diseases of horses, with similar information regarding elephants, which I should consider useful and practical. As to horses, he devotes separate sections to their age, breeds, and colours, with reference to current ideas as to the characteristics connected with each. Acknowledged defects in horses and mares are described separately, and then those about which a difference of opinion exists. The last section contains a list of remedies for common equine disorders. The defects of elephants according to the popular ideas on the subject are treated in the same way, and this is followed by a list of the technical terms used by mahouts in driving. The last two sections deal with the diseases to which the animal is peculiarly subject, and the remedies.

No. 204 is an Arabic tract on astronomy, with a pretentious title by M. Ubaidullah (Dacca), which contains a *résumé* of the discussions which have arisen between Muhammadans of the old and new schools, the latter

of whom are beginning to abandon the system of Ptolemy, at the risk of incurring the reproach of infidelity. The object of the writer is to show that the solar system of Pythagoras is not contrary to the teaching of the Koran, without himself pronouncing any definite opinion. No mention is made of the discoveries of Copernicus, or the advances of European science. The book is purely for Muhammadan readers.

No. 224, *Tazkir-ul-Iwán*, by a Lucknow mistri, is described as a treatise on "architecture." It is more curious than profitable. The first part of the work contains a description of a mansion arranged in accordance with native ideas of seclusion and convenience. The first and simplest form is that of a quadrangle with a hall on each side, and this is repeated with variations, such as two halls on one side, and one on each of the remaining three, so that there are 16 plans in all, the last of which is the climax of perfection, *viz.*, two halls on each side. No scale of measurement or proportion is given, and no "elevations" are attempted; but each plan contains descriptive verses; *e. g.*, plan 2:—

> "This is the second mode regarding it:—
> "It has two halls on the west, and one on each of the other three sides. God shall increase your substance."

Again on plan 16 the verses are:—

> "This is the sixteenth mode:—
> "It has two halls on each side.
> "How can I describe the excellence of this arrangement?
> "The mansion thus built is free from defect."

The second part gives the plan of a mansion arranged in rooms according to the rules of good and evil fortune. In this there are sixteen chambers round a quadrangle. Beginning with the west side, right to left, we have the rooms and their purposes as follows: granary, place of consolation, closet, study, armoury, *cabinet*, bed-room, oil-room, cook-room, dairy, bath-room, closet, prayer-room, medicine-room, parlour, and a room for purposes which need not be mentioned.

The third part is devoted to the *dwár chark*, and shows the plan of a house arranged according to the above description, so as to show the circumvolutions of the snake, which is popularly supposed to reside in the earth below the house. In the plan the snake's head is entering the north end of the western rooms in the month of Shábán, and this is the lucky spot. If the proprietor can only drive in a peg at the right place and thus fix the snake's head, good luck will be secured. The names of the month are written round to indicate the time and place where the snake's head may be expected.

No. 251 is a Hindi translation of a lecture delivered by the Prince of Travancore on the minor bad habits of natives. The tract is worth reading, and might be circulated in the schools with advantage; and though the Prince occasionally soars over the heads of the uneducated, his observations will be recognised at once by the native community as applicable to their condition. For example, he begins by remarking their want of good faith in little things, such as the return of borrowed articles; and their want of appreciation of the value of time, which reverses the English proverb—"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." In illustration he cites the ivory-cutters of Travancore, who will not work up to the large orders they receive; coolies who work

just enough to secure a day's food; and zemindars who cultivate just enough to pay the Government demand. He finds fault with the want of pride shown by natives in not turning out their work in the best possible way, and the way in which, though personally cleanly themselves, they neglect in it the benefit of others. Many other matters are noticed, and among them the ignorance of the women is shown to be a cause of the general backwardness and stagnation.

The title of a tract, No. 185 on the list, *Rail-i-khush-navísi*, a quick road to caligraphy, is a curious instance of the facility with which new words and ideas are imported into the vernacular.

(9.) *Poetry.*—One of the English works under this head is Volume V (last) of Mr. Griffith's translation of the *Ramáyan*. The other is Mr. H. G. Keene's "Death of Akbar" and other poems. Among the 46 other entries I find nothing noteworthy. One is glad to think that there is some demand for reading, however light. I was glad to see a version of No. 218, "the Kázi of Jaunpur," which is a popular example in the local newspaper not long ago.

(10.) *Philosophy.*—The works entered are translations from oriental treatises on morals.

(11.) *Religion.*—The solitary English work in the register is a book of Essays on Christianity and the Religions of India, by the Rev. J. Kennedy, of Ránikhet. The long residence of the author in India, coupled with the worth of his character, should secure him a hearing with all who desire information on the subject. Urdu works are, as usual, numerous under this head. They consist of controversial brochures by Muhammadan writers, and translations of religious treatises in the older languages. I notice only two works on religion, *viz.*, Nos. 124 and 180. The first is by M. Mahomed Ali, Tahsíldar of Bilari (Moradabad). It is intended as a refutation of the attacks made by Syed Ahmad Khan and his party on the old school of interpretation, and their abandonment of old ideas in favour of modern notions of progress. For instance, their condemnation of slavery is protested against, and the meaning and practice of the institution is explained away. On this, however, I remark that modern Muhammadan apologists, including Syed Ahmad Khan, Syed Amir Ali, and others, do not, so far as I have observed, by any means condemn slavery, though they are fully alive to the fact that it is considered by western nations one of the two social blots in the faith of Islam. The work under notice deals freely in irony and sarcasm, and the adversary is taunted with introducing novelties and forgetting the learning which relates to the future life and the inspired teaching of the Koran. It is generally admitted that, so far as Arabic learning is concerned, the old school has the best of the fray.

No. 180, *Hakikat-ul-Islam*, a work of which 1,000 copies have been published, does not answer the description given in the register. The author's name is no doubt entered in the book itself as Muhammad Abdulla, which is repeated in the catalogue, but his real name (he is a Tahsíldar in Oudh) has been kept back. The book is not a work of "religious controversy" except in a limited sense, and should rather be entered as "Political." It is a strong expression of Muhammadan hostility to the English rule, which in my opinion ought to be prescribed. The writer begins by stating that he writes in good faith, without intend-

ing "to deny allegiance to any special government, or to point out its inefficiency and rottenness," and also without any controversial aim. The second of these statements is false, for he quotes the words of the person against whom his remarks in one part of the work are levelled, for the purpose of refutation; and as regards the first statement, I can only say I have never read a more mischievous display of purposely seditious criticism on the character of Government. In a review of this sort I have no time to enter upon the details of the indictment, but some idea of the line taken will be gathered from what follows. In this and all similar cases he who wishes to perceive the author's real drift must read the *ipsissima verba* and be able to understand them.

Under cover of an unprejudiced search for the marks of a heaven-sent government—"*asmáni saltanat*"—the writer concludes that the Muhammadan power is the only one which has a claim to divine authority, and therefore to human obedience; and then proceeding to enumerate the principles of such a Government, he dilates with bitter emphasis on their absence in the English administration in India. It is hardly possible to conceive a stronger form of attack from the Muhammadan point of view, or one more artfully calculated to inflame the bigoted and ignorant. The Koran and Hadís are, of course, largely quoted in the course of argument, and the Law and Gospel of the Christian religion are also referred to, and passages extracted to show that Christianity was but the precursor of Islam. As regards the principles of the *asmáni saltanat*,—eighteen of which will be found enumerated in pages 12–22,—I regard the contrast which is drawn or implied between the Muhammadan Government and the English rule in India to be specially objectionable and unfair under the 4th, 8th, 9th and 14th heads. In the 4th, which relates to the punishment of ill-doers and "*bághís*," occasion is taken to draw an exaggerated picture of the harshness of the English jails, which is described as worse than slavery. A thousand modes of torture, punishment out of all proportion to the offence, perpetual imprisonment, blanket cap, carpet coat, fetters, no means of relieving natural wants, no consolations of religion, no marrying or receiving friends, no place to call one's own, ten chittacks of flour too dirty to eat, no cold water to drink, no regular sleep, digging all day, or working at some trade for the benefit of Government, looking hopelessly for release to every face, crying for distress, crying for one's family, no zest in life, no hope of escape, and, worse than all, if any one moved by manly feeling offers help, he, too, is involved in the same fate, solitary confinement, flogging men like beasts, transportation to a desert island.

In the 8th article the writer enlarges on the cruelty of the revenue and taxation, the taxing of small incomes and demands of tolls, &c., all to be spent on the salaries of Englishmen, or in things in which the people of the country have no concern or interest. There is nothing for the natives. Their all is taken and nothing is returned.

The 9th principle laid down is that "bloodshed is lawful for God alone, but unlawful for the enlargement of territory or the collection of treasure." The writer proceeds:—"The wordly Government (*i. e.*, according to the line of argument the English Government as contrasted with the Muhammadan) proceeds on exactly the opposite principle. In it

they neither give nor take life where religion is concerned—indeed, toleration and neutrality are rather looked upon as the acme of civilization and refinement; but they do take life for the increase of territory, and they do take life for the increase of treasure. There are many ways of doing this: for instance, everybody who is hard up is driven in return for a pittance or an advance of money to make a contract with the Government to become a sharer* in its selfish ends, even to repaying the advance made him. He will even sacrifice his life in its military service, and bind himself to obedience and fidelity, and so become a *Gora sipáhi*, and be exposed to all kinds of dangerous service (p. 19). I think it is hardly needful to proceed with the translation. Indecency is only added to sedition. The attempt obviously is to taunt Her Majesty's Native Indian army, and we have here a repetition of the mode in which mutiny was preached twenty years ago.

* *i. e.*, to enlist in the Queen's army.

The 14th principle of a divine government is to cherish subjects for their own sole benefit, and the representation is that the reverse is the practice with the present Government. The whole of the earlier portion of the work is in this strain. The latter portion is controversial, and takes up much the same position as regards the slavery question as the book above noticed.

(13) and (14). *Science.*—The mathematical books are chiefly school texts in elementary mathematics. The vernacular works on physical science are small school treatises, two of which (Nos. 249 and 250 in the register) are by P. Lakshmi Shankar Misr, of the Benares College, and convey in simple terms an accurate description of the properties of air, sound, light and heat.

No. 325, *Tanwir-ul-Ugun*, Persian, a tract of 15 pages by a resident in the Bulandshahr district, seems to be a reproduction of an Arabic treatise on optics. It has no scientific value, except in so far as it supplies technical terms for use in Urdu. It consists of three chapters, the first of which describes light, reflection and shadow, with a few very simple illustrations. The second concerns vision and refraction. As regards light, it is said that it is composed of several colours, all of which together constitute black. The third section merely defines the instruments of vision, *viz.*, the eye, which is unscientifically described, and its aids, the miscroscope and telescope. No illustrations are used in this part. I am unable to explain the appearance of a book of this kind, except by supposing that some of the better Muhammadan schools in the Upper Doab are turning their attention to the science of their old books. The edition is one of 500 copies, at 1½ annas.

5. In concluding this report, I suggest that the catalogues of books and pamphlets for 1876 be drawn up in the order laid down by the Resolution of the Government of India of 26th April 1875, *viz*:—

(1.) English books.

(2.) Vernacular.

(3.) Classical, Oriental.

(4.) Books in more than one language.

Books registered under Act XXV. of 1867, during 1875.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.
1	Biography	...	1	1	...
2	Drama	...	3	1	...
3	Fiction	...	20	...	...
4	History	2	8	2	7
5	Language	3	19	13	9
6	Law	1	4	1	2
7	Medicine	...	11	11	3
8	Miscellaneous	4	41	22	7
9	Poetry	2	32	9	5
10	Politics	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy	...	4	...	...
12	Religion	1	51	20	14
13	Science, mathematical ...	...	18	1	...
14	Ditto, physical ...	...	4	1	...
15	Travels, &c.	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	13	216	82	47
1	Original works	10	95	29	13
2	Translations	3	27	4	18
3	Republications { Original ...	...	79	47	15
	Republications { Translations	...	15	2	1
	TOTAL ...	13	216	82	47
1	Educational	6	64	24	9
2	Non-educational ...	7	152	58	38
	TOTAL ...	13	216	82	47

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

From B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Director of Public Instruction,—No. 1244A., dated Nynee Tal, the 25th July 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1141G, dated 4th March 1876, being a report on the books and pamphlets registered in the North-Western Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

2. The number of books registered was 358, or 133 in excess of the number reported last year. The increase, however, is more apparent than real, as in 1874, owing to a mistake, no books were registered in Cawnpore. It is strange that in regard to Cawnpore, the third and fourth quarters are entirely blank, while the figures of the 1st and 2nd quarters are 89 and 55, respectively.

3. The 358 publications of 1875 are classified with regard to language as follows:—

English	13
Urdu and Hindi (vernaculars)	216
Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic (classics)	82
Polyglot (English, Urdú, Persian, Arabic, &c., &c.) ...	47

4. Of the vernacular books and pamphlets, 86 are in Hindi, and the remaining 130 in Urdu. Nearly three-fourths of the Hindi works are educational hand-books of various kinds; the remainder being romances, treatises on tactics and clairvoyance, with 2 or 3 religious tracts in popular form by missionaries.

5. The bulk of the Urdú publications are educational works of an elementary nature, such as manuals of caligraphy, and of letter-writing; others are translations from Persian romances, and from the Koran; there are a few short treatises on Islam, and on the polemics of the Shia and Sunni parties. Medical works and journals are 25 in number, against 2 in 1874.

6. Of the 82 publications in the classical languages of India, 64 are in Persian. The majority of these are cheap books, designed to teach that modicum of Persian which is fashionable among educated natives of all classes; but with the exception of one or two small volumes of poems, there seems to have been no work in Persian published in 1875 having any pretence to originality. The reprinting of standard Persian works is, however, a good sign. Among such reprints are found the Bostan of Sádi, some poems of Jámí, the Sháhnáma of Firdausi, and Firishta's Indian history. Several medical works in Persian were republished, and also a Persian translation of an Arabic work on the physical sciences. A few commentaries on the Koran and the life of the Prophet form the bulk of the religious literature.

7. The classification of the books into original, translations and republications is as follows:—

	Original		147
	Translations		52
Republications ...	Original		141
	Translations		18
	TOTAL		358

These are classified and commented on in the report under the various subjects with which they deal, in the order of the return prescribed by the Government of India. Your remarks on the work entitled "Haqiqat-ul-Islam," a politico-religious brochure, published in Cawnpore, will be brought to the notice of the Oudh Government for such action as it deems necessary.

8. With reference to paragraph 2 of last year's review on this subject, G. O. No. 6, dated the 30th March 1875), I am to say that it was

through an oversight in this office that you were requested to furnish critiques on such works as *Nataij-ul-Mani*. It was subsequently ascertained that you had reviewed this work separately.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the suggestion made in your 5th paragraph as to arrangement of catalogue for 1876.

REPORT OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2961, dated Lahore, 4th September 1876.

With reference to your office reminder No. 1087, dated 4th July last, requesting the early submission of the analysis of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1875, I am desired to forward the prescribed analysis, together with copy of the covering letter of the Director of Public Instruction in this Province, No. 1512, dated 31st July 1876, and to invite attention to the suggestion made in his paragraph 3 regarding the uniform classification of books.

From Major W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—No. 1512, dated Lahore, 31st July 1876.

I have the honor to submit the analysis of books registered in the Punjab during the year 1875 under Act XXV of 1867.

Total number of books registered during the year.

2. The total number of works entered in the quarterly catalogues is 1,025, or 297 in excess of that registered during the previous year. The increase is due partly to more strict attention paid in some districts to the provisions of the Act and to the rules promulgated by Government.

Classification of publications into books, pamphlets, periodicals and miscellaneous.

3. The classification of the publications, under the general heads of books, pamphlets, periodicals and miscellaneous, is shewn below:—

Books	384
Pamphlets	468
Periodicals...	154
Miscellaneous	19
TOTAL ...	1,025

Classification not uniform in all provinces.

Here I would beg to remark that this classification is not uniform in all the provinces of the Bengal Presidency and is, therefore, far from perfect. On referring to the catalogues of books registered in Oudh and in the North-Western Provinces, I find that several works which are classed among books in the latter are classed among pamphlets

in the former. It therefore seems desirable that some definite instructions on this subject should be issued by the Government of India.

Classification of books into English, vernacular, classical, and in more than one language.

4. Of the works registered during the year, 3·8 per cent. are written in English; 74·14 per cent. in the vernacular languages of the province; 17·56 per cent. in oriental classical languages; and 4·48 per cent. in more than one language.

5. I shall now notice in the order of subjects the publications of interest under each of these four heads.

English books.

6. The most important English work produced during the year under report is Captain Plowden's translation of the "Kalid-i-Afgáni," the Pashtu text-book. Among English educational works the following are noteworthy:—

1.—English words and sentences comprised in the first part of Major Holroyd's "How to Speak and Write English."

2.—"Selected Moral Anecdotes" edited by Bábu Gopál Chandra Chatterji.

The rest consist of numbers of the Punjab Record, those of the Indian Telegraphic Journal, a bi-monthly magazine of electrical science, educational books, a manual of practical telegraphy, pamphlets relating to the account department, an annotated edition of the Registration Act of 1871, and a series of articles reprinted from the *Civil and Military Gazette* discussing the causes of the present state of discontent in India.

Vernacular publications.

7. The following statement shows the classification of the vernacular publications according to subject and language:—

Subject.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashtu.	Total.
Fiction	10	8	...	...	18
History	8	...	...	...	8
Language	35	28	6	...	69
Law	91	...	...	...	91
Medicine	16	5	3	...	24
Miscellaneous ...	60	7	1	...	68
Poetry	63	67	117	7	254
Politics	1	1	...	...	2
Philosophy (mental) ...	3	...	...	...	3
Religion	121	31	27	1	180
Mathematics ...	28	14	...	...	42
Natural Science ...	3	...	...	...	3
Total ...	439	161	154	8	762

Fiction.

8. *Fiction.*—The only new work of interest to be noticed under this head is "Badr-ul-ásár," a translation by Khwája Badr-ud-dín, a Native gentleman of Dehli, of Volumes VII and VIII of a voluminous Persian novel

entitled the "Bostán-i-Khiyál," originally written by a scholar named Mír Taqí, who lived in the reign of Muhammad Shah, by whom the work was liberally patronized. Badr-ul-ásár was dedicated to the late Mahárája Muhandar Singh, of Patiála, and it, as well as the volumes which have preceded it, are much admired by the natives for the beauty, elegance and simplicity of their style. The other works on fiction, with one exception, are reprints and have been noticed in several previous reports.

History.

9. *History.*—All the works on history issued during the year are written in Urdu, and almost all of them are educational. The two that deserve notice are the following:—

1.—"Táríkh-i-Hind," Part II., intended for the use of students of the Anglo-Muhammadan School at Aligarh, by Munshi Zaka-ulla. It is a voluminous work and comprises the history of the Mussulman Kings of India.

2.—"Qissa-i-Hind," Part III., stories from the history of India, English period, published by the Educational Department. This comprises brief sketches of the lives of some of the most eminent English rulers of the country, such as Clive, Warren Hastings, Wellesley, Malcolm, Dalhousie, Henry Lawrence and Nicholson.

Language.

10. *Language.*—This comprises primers, readers, letter-writers and elementary works on grammar. "Inshá-i-Hádi-unnisá," a guide to letter-writing for Mussulman women deserves notice, inasmuch as it professes to be written in the language of the ladies of the ex-royal family of Delhi, and gives an insight into their ideas of domestic sorrows and happiness. The author, Saiyad Ahmad, an ex-student of the Delhi Normal School, is one of the assistants of Dr. Fallon in the compilation of his Hindustani Dictionary, and can write good Urdu.

"Chárú Páth," by Pandit Bhandát, published under the auspices of the Punjab University College, is a translation of a reader from the Bengali. It forms one of the text-books in Hindi for the Entrance Examination of Punjab University College.

Law.

11. *Law.*—Of the 91 publications under this head, 75 are numbers of Law journals, for which it appears the demand is increasing every year, and the rest comprise Acts of the Legislative Council with or without notes, Judicial and Financial circulars, decisions of the Chief Court, and manuals for examination in law, none requiring special mention.

Medicine.

12. *Medicine.*—The "Bahr-i-Hikmat" noticed last year, continues to be published under the patronage of the Punjab University College. A new Medical journal, entitled the "Mirát-ut-tíbábat (Mirror of Medical Science), has been started during the year and appears to enjoy a considerable amount of patronage. The Anjuman-i-Arab Sarae at Delhi has embodied in one of the numbers of its journal a series of essays on the causes and treatment of cholera, and on famine.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—This head comprises a variety of subjects. Journals of societies, military manuals and works on geography, music, drawing, astrology, palmistry, interpretation of dreams, charms, incantations, &c., all come under it.

Miscellaneous.

With the exception of educational books, which have been mentioned in several previous reports, and a translation of Lieutenant Pulford's "Manual on Drawing," I find nothing worthy of notice among the entries.

14. *Poetry.*—Of the 254 entries under poetry, 62 are returned as original works, but I doubt very much whether half the number can be relied upon as such. The printers and publishers of books in this country have not yet learnt to feel the importance of giving the correct number of the editions of the works they print or publish. The lists of particulars of their publications, which have to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioners of districts and forwarded by them to the Curator, are very perfunctorily prepared. There are many instances, not only in the catalogues of this province, but in those of other provinces, in which reprints have been returned as original works. In preparing the general catalogue the Curator's Department does all it can to correct the errors of the printers, but even there it is sometimes difficult to trace the correct number of the edition of a work, especially when it is of a trashy character, such as bazar songs, or love tales, &c.

Poetry.

To return to the entries under this group, I find none of sufficient importance to notice. They consist, as usual, of calendars expressing the grief of a mistress for the absence of her lover, or that of the lover for the separation of his mistress during the 12 months of the year; love tales among which those of Sohni and Máhinwál preponderate, there being no less than ten editions of it by one Ganga Rám registered during the year; amatory verses, comic tales, didactics, panegyrics on Muhamman and Mussulman saints, and poems describing the gambols of Krishna with the milkmaids of Mathura and Brindrában.

15. *Politics.*—"The Mirát-ul-mulk," by Rahím Bakhsh, teacher of a vernacular school in Delhi, who got for it a reward of Rs. 200 under the prize notification of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is an imaginary story of two Mussulman Princes, written with a view to impress on the minds of Native Princes and their ministers the wisdom of adopting the policy of the paramount power in all matters connected with the administration of their principalities.

Politics.

"Chunáká Rájnít" in Gurmukhi, contains some of the doctrines inculcated in the Sanskrit work of the same name which is highly admired. It would, perhaps, be more properly classed under ethics.

16. *Philosophy.*—The three works under this head are all based on the system of the orientals. The "Iksír-i-ázam" (the great elixir), by Karám Bakhsh, teacher of the Dehra-i-Baba Nának School, and Hardil Azíz, by Munshi Kanhya Lál, of Ludhiána, which treats chiefly of the education of the young, deserve mention.

Philosophy.

17. *Religi* .—This comprises 180 publications, of which 52 are Christian, 51 Mussalman, and 97 Hindu, Brahmo and Sikh. Among the first, which consist chiefly of tracts, translations from the Old or New Testament, and a few controversial books, "the Teg-o-Sipár-i-Iswi" (a Christian's Sword and Shield) by the Reverend Mr. Forman, deserves notice. It is a defence of christianity from the attacks made on it by the Muhammadans. Among Mussalman publications an edition of the Taqwiyát-ul-Imán by Saiyad Ahmad, of the *Punjáb Crescent*, is an appeal to the Muhammadans of India to reform their religion and to weed out of it all extraneous matter. This book is remarkable for the influence of Hinduism upon the line of argument brought forward. The rest comprise devotional books, tracts containing instructions for the edification of the vulgar, traditions, sermons, prayers, incantations and charms, &c. The controversial books are either attacks by the Wáhabís on those Mussulmans who follow the instructions of one of the four Imáms, or on Christianity. Among works on Hindu religion, Mahindar Ságar and "Alakh Parkásh," both by Munshi Kanhya Lal, deserve notice. The former, a work on religious ethics, was dedicated to the late Maharaja Mahindar Singh, of Patiála. The latter is a translation of some of the most important upnashids containing the philosophical portions of the Vedas.

Religion.

There are also translations of the "Gítta," the Srimat Bhagwat and other works which are highly prized by the Hindus. The Brahmo works are few. They consist of the numbers of a periodical started at Lahore during the year called the Hindu Bandhawa (Hindu's brother) and the translation of Babu Keshab Chander Sen's lecture on inspiration.

The Sikh works are all devotional, comprising hymns, prayers, &c.

18. *Science* (Mathematical).—The entries under this head may be classified as follows:—

Mathematics.

Multiplication tables	...	...	...	9
Books on arithmetic	...	...	...	21
„ on euclid ...	...	...	...	8
„ on mensuration	...	...	...	3
„ on algebra ...	...	...	...	1
		Total		42

Of the works on arithmetic, four are reprints of Munshi Zaka-ulla's translations of Barnard Smith and Colenso and their Keys, and seven are the publications of the Educational Department. Among the rest I notice a work intended especially for girls, but I find nothing therein to distinguish it from other works which are in use in male schools. The works on geometry, mensuration and algebra are either the publications of the Educational Department or those of Munshi Zaka-ulla, and have all been noticed in previous reports.

19. *Science (Natural).*—"Maqálát-i-Tabái" is a translation of chapters on mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics from Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. This work was noticed in my report for 1871. "Bijli-ka-Risála" is a

Natural Science.

treatise on electricity by Anwar Ali, a munsiff in the Punjab, and "Risála-i-Mukammil ibtál-i-harakat-i-zamín is an attempt at refuting the doctrine of the motion of the earth which is contrary to the belief of the generality of the Mussalmans in this country.

Distribution of classical publications.

20. The following table shews the distribution of classical books:—

Subject.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Total.
Biography	...	...	1	1
Language	23	3	35	61
Miscellaneous ...	...	3	4	7
Poetry	...	7	27	34
Philosophy (mental) ...	2	...	1	3
Religion	54	9	8	71
Science	...	...	1	1
Total ...	79	22	77	178

Biography.

21. *Biography.*—The only work to be noticed under this is "Maárij-ul-Nabuwat," in 2 volumes, written in A. H. 891 by Muin-ud-din, a learned Maulavi of Herat. It is a religious life of Muhammad, and being written from a Muhammadan point of view, is much admired by the Mussalmans.

Language.

22. *Language.*—Among Arabic books under this group there are no less than 19 editions of the Qawaid-i-Bagdádi (Arabic Primer) comprising 72,775 copies, but the work which deserves most notice is "Maqámát-i-Hindi," written in imitation of "Maqámát-i-Harírí" It contains a description of some of the most remarkable cities and towns of India. The Sanskrit works comprise two treatises on grammar and one on lexicography. The "Vaiyakaran Parbhákar" by the late Chief Pandit Rádhu Krishna, of Lahore, deserves mention.

The Persian works may be classed under five heads, *viz.*, 1, alphabets; 2, readers; 3, guides to letter-writing; 4, grammars, and 5 commentaries. There are 2 of the first class, 14 of the second, 10 of the third, 8 of the fourth, and 1 of the fifth. "Sharh-i- Zulekha," a commentary on the celebrated poem Yusuf and Zulekha of Jámi by Muhammad Akram, of Mooltan, deserves notice.

Miscellaneous.

23. *Miscellaneous.*—There is no work of importance to note under this head. The books delivered are chiefly on astrology, caligraphy, and the interpretation of dreams, &c.

Poetry.

24. *Poetry.*—Of the Persian poetical works delivered during the year more than half are school books taught either in Government schools or private maktabs. Among the others there are none possessing any remarkable poetical

merit. The two new works produced during the year are the following:—

1. Diwán-i-Mufti, or the poetical works of Mufti Imám Bakhsh, a living poet of Batála.

2. "Masnawi-i-Mullá Gul Muhammad," an exposition of the alchemy as practised in India.

The publications in Sanskrit poetry are confined chiefly to the praises of Shiva, the Ganges, and Vishnu.

Philosophy.

25. *Philosophy.*—"Sullam-ul-úlúm" is a standard work on logic. "Siqárat-ul-hikmat" embraces logic, political economy, and mental and moral philosophy which all are included under the term *hikmat* among the Arabs. "Hayat-un-nufus," the third work under this head, deserves particular mention, being hitherto a very rare book on Muhammadan philosophy and the production of one of the most celebrated authors of Persia, *i. e.*, Ismáil of Tabrez, who lived in the eleventh century of the Christian era. He was, I believe, a contemporary of the Poet Anvarí and a favorite of King Alp Arslan.

Religion.

26. *Religion.*—This comprises the most numerous of the entries under classical languages. The Arabic works, as might be expected, preponderate. They include several editions of the Koran, of chapters of the Koran printed separately for the use of children, and of standard works on Muhammadan law, traditions, prayers, and religious observances.

The Sanskrit works are confined to rituals or to fastings in honor of certain gods and goddesses. There is, however, among them an edition of the "Gitá," a well-known episode of the Mahábhárat.

The subject-matter of the Persian works is very nearly the same as that of the Arabic, but there are also two works among them of a controversial character,—the one discussing the number of genuflections which a Sunni Mussalman ought to make while reading the Koran during the month of Ramazan, and the other attempting to refute those who hold that God has a material throne in heaven.

Natural Science.

27. *Science, Natural.*—"Qúsjí," the only work to be noticed here, is a treatise on astronomy based on the system of Ptolemy. It is held in high esteem among the Mussalmans, and several commentaries have been written upon it.

Books in more than one language.

28. The works in more than one language registered during the year are thus distributed:—

1.	Language	6
1.	Miscellaneous	4
3.	Poetry	14
4.	Religion	22

The first comprises two editions of "Karím-ul-lugát," a Persian Urdu school dictionary; "How to speak and write English," English-Urdu edition; Captain Plowden's "English-Pashtú Colloquial Sentences," and a few other works. Under Miscellaneous, Poetry and Religion, there is nothing of importance to notice. They comprise publications of the character more than once already noticed, *viz.*, astrology, vocabularies, prayers, traditions, rituals, &c.

Analysis of publications registered in the Punjab during the Year 1875, under Act XXV of 1867.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	1	...	1	...	2	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	18	...	...	18	
4	History	...	8	...	...	8	
5	Language	9	69	61	6	145	
6	Law	16	91	...	...	107	
7	Medicine	...	24	...	...	24	
8	Miscellaneous	3	68	7	4	82	
9	Poetry	...	254	34	14	302	
10	Politics	1	2	...	...	3	
11	Philosophy (mental and moral)	...	3	3	...	6	
12	Religion	...	180	71	22	273	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	1	42	1	...	44	
14	Science (natural and others)	8	3	...	...	11	
	TOTAL ...	39	762	178	46	1,025	
1	Original	30	307	23	14	374	
2	Translations	1	17	2	...	20	
	Republications. (a) Original ...	8	411	153	32	604	
	Republications. (b) Translations ...	...	27	...	...	27	
	TOTAL ...	39	762	178	46	1,025	
	Educational works ...	7	137	74	12	230	
	Non-educational works ...	32	625	104	34	795	
	TOTAL ...	39	762	178	46	1,025	

W. R. M. HOLROYD, *Major*,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From J. W. NEILL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 512-22, dated Nagpur, the 14th February 1876.

I am directed to forward a copy, with 12 spare copies, of the analysis of publications issued in the Central Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

Analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces, under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Central Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	...	...	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	1	1	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical).	...	...	...	...	
14	Do. natural and other ...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
16	TOTAL ...	1	1	...	...	
1	Original works	1	...	...	...	
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	
3	Republications { (*a*) Original / (*b*) Translations }	...	...	...	...	
4	TOTAL ...	1	1	...	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	1	...	...	
2	Non-Educational works ...	1	...	...	...	
3	TOTAL ...	1	1	...	...	

Analytical Memorandum.

1.—Masonic Record of Western India. This is a monthly magazine giving in detail the proceedings of the Masonic Institutions in India.

2.—Pashu Varnan. This book is an account of some of the larger mammalia, chiefly taken from the Naturalist's Library. It is intended for sale to the younger children of the well-to-do middle classes, and is illustrated.

COLIN BROWNING, M.A.,
Inspector General of Education,
Central Provinces.

The 29th January 1876.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN OUDH DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From W. K. C. WYLLIE, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1571, dated Lucknow, the 5th April 1876.

I am directed to forward herewith the detailed analysis of books published in Oudh during the calendar year 1875, together with a copy of letter No. 3722, dated 29th ultimo, from the Director of Public Instruction, reporting on some of the more important publications.

From T. C. NESFIELD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—No. 3722, dated 29th March 1876.

I have the honor to submit the detailed analysis, prepared according to the prescribed form, of books published during the calendar year 1875, together with the report on the contents of some of the more important publications. This is the third annual report of the kind which has been sent out from this office.

2. The following is the comparative statement of books published during the two last calendar years, the classification being given according to language :—

YEAR.	English.	Urdu.	Persian.	Arabian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total.
1874 ...	9	154	68	20	41	9	281
1875 ...	1	84	48	18	35	4	190

3. The table shows a decrease which is not real. In the figures for 1875, no account is taken of the many editions which the same book, without any alteration in its contents, may have undergone during the year; nor has any account been taken of a number of insignificant pamphlets. These omissions which I considered necessary for reducing the size of the annual analysis explain the decrease of 91.

4. Ten copyrights were registered during the year, and a sum of Rs. 20 was realized on that account. This is a great improvement upon the year preceding, when only two copyrights were registered. Further improvement is anticipated in future years.

5. The changes made in the vernacular text books to be used at Government schools deserve special mention. Not only have the old books, which were retained, been revised and brought out in an improved form, but several new books have been added. Of the latter, the most important are—

(1.) Maktub-i-Ahmadi, a Shikasta letter-writer on matters of business.

(2.) Yawabit-i-Adálat, a book containing selections from Court papers.

(3.) Máraz-i-Fawaid, a Persian grammar for higher classes.

(4.) Ayar-ul-Kawaid, a Persian grammar for junior classes.

(5.) Khaliq Bari, a poetical vocabulary of Urdu and Persian words, prepared on the model of a book of the same name by the poet Khusro.

(6.) An Urdu translation of Mr. Homblin Smith's Symbolical Euclid, Books I to IV.

(7.) Nagri version of a treatise on the more deadly forms of cattle disease.

Three or four other new works are either in the press, or are still under preparation.

6. In addition to the remarks entered in the analysis against each important book included therein, I beg to submit a special notice of the most noteworthy publications of the year under the prescribed headings. This additional notice is given in imitation of the plan of the North-West Provinces' report, a specimen of which was circulated for guidance to other provinces in the Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{10}{107}$, dated 26th April 1875.

7. *Biography.*—The following are the most important works under this heading: (1) *Tuzuki*-Germany, anecdotes of the Royal Family of England, with a sketch of the life and character of the late Prince Consort. This is an original work, and not the republication of an old one. (2) Gulshan-i-Bekhizan, lives of the famous Urdú poets of Lucknow and Delhi. (3) Tazkira-i-Husaini, lives of the celebrated Persian poets from Firdousi, the author of Sháhnáma, to the latest poets of Shiráz and Ispahán. The two last are not new books, but republications.

8. *Drama.*—No work was published under this head.

9. *Fiction.*—The following are the principal works published under this head, both, however, are merely republications—(1) Fisána-i-Agáib, a well-known fiction, written in what is called Nasú-i-Rangín, the florid style; (2) Baitál Pachchísi, the 25 stories told by a demon to Raja Bikramáditya.

10. *History.*—One work of considerable importance has been published under this head; this work is thought very highly of by the educated natives of Oudh, because it deals with a department of history, which is seldom or never treated by native historians, but which is nevertheless of no small interest to the Muhammadans of India. The work referred to is Nazm-úl-mumálik, a history of the States of Europe, with special reference to the relations subsisting between them and the Turkish Empire. The book published in Oudh is an

Urdu translation of an Arabic work compiled by Syad Khairuddin, the Vizier of Tunis, Africa.

Two other works of some importance may also be mentioned under this head; both are merely republications of old books: Tab-qát-i-Akbari, a history of the Muhammadan kings of India from the earliest times; Máarif-un-Nabúat, a history of the prophet and his successors, with special reference to the wars of the former against infidels.

11. *Language.*—Nothing noteworthy to record.

12. *Law.*—The books published under this head are, for the most part, English law books. Of these, the most important is Makhzan-ul-Qawánún, a digest of Revenue Acts and Decisions by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

13. *Medicine.*—The following works seem to be of some importance: (1) Makhzan-ul-adviyah, a medical dictionary, describing the nature and properties of medicines used by the natives; (2) Tibb-i-Akbar, a standard work on native medicine, which forms part of the medical course studied by students of the old Yúnani school; (3) Mujarrabát-i-Dairehi, translation of an Arabic work on medicine, (4) Iláj-úl-Maweshi, Urdu version of a treatise on cattle disease. Of these, the two first are republications. The fourth has been widely circulated in Oudh villages through the Government village school-masters, and I have heard that it has been productive of much good.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—Special mention is due to the following: (1) Surúr-í-Ghaibi, a collection of chronograms (for further details, see No. 18, column of remarks in the analysis); (2) Sharh-i-Masnawi, commentary on a well-known Sufistie form, in which the mystical speculations of Sufis are described. Both are republications.

15. *Poetry.*—Almost all the poetry written or published in Oudh is amatory. If such compositions deserve to be brought into comparison with each other, the palm must be given to Yusuf Yalaíkhá, a poem which native presses are never tired of republishing, and which describes the amours of the Patriarch Joseph with Yulaikha, the wife of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. The book might almost be included among educational works, as it is taught very frequently in the indigenous schools as a reader, notwithstanding its questionable decency. Another popular poem republished during the last calendar year is Díawán-i-Saib, the ghazals or amatory odes of Saib, a celebrated Persian poet.

16. *Politics.*—No work appeared under this head. The subject is unknown among native writers.

17. *Philosophy.*—This subject, in the European sense, is almost unknown to native writers; moral science is not emancipated from doctrinal theology, and the books on that subject are therefore partly philosophical and partly religious. The chief works of the description are Akhlaq-i-Mohsani and Akhlaq-i-i-Jaláli, both republications of old works. The other branch of mental science known to native authors is logic; but this subject is so mixed up with questions in physical science, that it can hardly be called part of mental philosophy proper. The chief work of the year is Sharh-i-Sullam, the republication of a standard work, which is largely used by Muhammadan students who aspire to being highly educated.

18. *Religion.*—The works to be noted under this head are works on jurisprudence, or Fiqba, under which term are included both religion and polity. There are five books of this stamp, which deserve special mention, two republications, and three original works. The two republications are—(1) Sharh-i-Wiqáyah, a standard work containing the opinions of the great legal authority, Alni Hanífa, and those of his followers, Imám Mohammad and Imám Yúsúf. This book is, I believe, referred to by judicial officers on matters relating to Muhammadan law; (2) Fatwai Alamgiri, a standard work, and accepted as an authority in Muhammadan law. This was compiled under the authority of the Emperor Aurangzeb and is called after his name.

The three original works are Fath-ul-Qadir, a voluminous book containing the opinions of the four Law Doctors, Sharifyah, a book of reference, and Tatimmat-úl-Hawáshí, a treatise explaining the doctrines of the Sunni sect.

19. *Science.*—Under this head there is (mathematical and mechanical) nothing to record, but the revised edition of Mubádi-úl-Hisáb, the departmental arithmetic, and the revised edition of Mishâh-úl-Masábat, the departmental treatise on plane mensuration.

20. *Science, natural and other.*—Under this head there is nothing to record, but the revised edition of Haqáiq-úl-Manjúdát the departmental treatise on natural philosophy, which contains a description of animals, birds, insects, &c.

21. *Voyages and travels.*—No work was published under this head.

22. The press of Munshi Nawal Kishore continues to hold the first place in Oudh. All large and valuable publications, classical and vernacular, are the outcome of this press. Besides the Nawal Kishore Press, there are twenty others in Lucknow city, and two in Sitapur. Two presses were also started at Bulrampur and Rae Bareli, respectively, but both were closed after three months' trial.

Analysis of publications registered in the province of Oudh, under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.*	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	4	1	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction...	...	4	...	...	
4	History	...	7	2	...	
5	Language	1	18	26	...	
6	Law	...	11	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	10	4	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	9	5	...	
9	Poetry	...	25	8	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	1	5	...	
12	Religion	...	25	17	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical).	...	6	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other) ...	...	1	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	1	121	68	...	
1	Original works	...	60	33	...	
2	Translations	...	14	2	...	
3	Republications { (*a*) Original ...	1	47	33	...	
	Republications { (*b*) Translations	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	1	121	68	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	15	10	...	
2	Non-educational works ...	1	106	58	...	
	TOTAL ...	1	121	68	...	

* Classical languages should be held to include Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Zend.

OFFICE OF DIR. OF PUB. INSTRN.,
OUDH,
The 29th March 1876.

JOHN C. NESFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction, Oudh.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE AND COORG DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1683-9, dated Bangalore, 27th May 1876.

I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to submit a report and analysis of the publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1875, under Act XXV of 1867, in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. $\frac{10}{707\text{-}716}$, dated 26th April 1875.

Report on Publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1875.

Quarter.	Books.	Pamphlets.
I	4	10
II	4	...
III	4	3
IV	8	5
	20	18

The number of works registered amounted to only 38 against 56 for the previous year) but exceeded the total for 1873, which was 31. There were 20 books and 18 pamphlets. The statement in the margin shows the extent of registration in each quarter.

2. From the accompanying tabular analysis it will be seen that all the works were in Indian languages, namely, 28 in Kanarese, 1 in Kanarese and Telugu, 4 in Hindustani; and of classical languages, 1 in Sanskrit and 4 in Sanskrit and Kanarese.

3. With reference to subject-matter, 12 of the publications were of a religious character, and 7 dramatic, being stories arranged for the native stage. Under the head of Fiction there were 4, Poetry and Law 3 each, Language and Natural Science 2 each, Mathematics and Philosophy 1 each, Miscellaneous 2. No works were registered connected with biography, history, medicine, politics, or travels and voyages, but one of the religious works is in part an account of a pilgrimage to Mecca. The following is a comparative statement of the number of works under each head for the last three years :—

Year.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Philosophy.	Religion.	Mathematical Science.	Natural Science.	Travels.	TOTAL.
1875	...	7	4	...	2	3	...	2	3	...	1	12	1	2	...	38
1874	1	7	5	1	2	9	1	1	6	1	4	15	1	2	...	56
1873	1	..	3	...	5	3	1	...	7	...	1	9	..	1	...	31

4. *Drama.*—Reference is requested to the remarks under this head in last year's report, describing the character of *Yaksha-guna* works. The subjects of those published this year are mostly of a somewhat lighter nature, being connected with love and marriage.

5. *Fiction.*—The works of fiction include an edition of the well-known *Bętala Panchavimsati Kathe,* on which Captain Burton's "Vikram and the Vampire" in based.

6. *Language.*—Two works are entered, one being an edition of the *Amara Kosha,* the other a *Kanarese Fourth Reader.*

7. *Law.*—The principal publication is a *Manual of Muhammadan Civil Law,* compiled by A. Sadagopacharlu, and translated by Major R. A. Cole of the Mysore Commission. The others are *Rules* for the *Police,* and for *Patels and Shanbhogs.*

8. *Miscellaneous.*—A humorous discourse on tobacco called *Tambákina prasanga,* has been placed under this head. It is an old work, and represents Mohini, the daughter of Bramha, as taking the form of tobacco in order to confer benefits upon the inhabitants of the earth. The other work is *Maharnavami Padyagalu,* or verses recited by school-boys during the Dasara festival. It is customary at that season for the country school-masters to go about in procession with their pupils, who are dressed up for the occasion. Presenting themselves before the houses of patrons and friends, they perform dances and recite verses similar to those here published. The master receives a present proportioned to his popularity and learning, a part of which he distributes in sweetmeats among the boys. The verses are mostly of a complimentary character, suited for address to members of different castes and trades. The gains of the indigenous masters during the Dasara form a large proportion of their annual income.

9. *Poetry.*—The celebrated Kanarese poems, the *Jaimini Bhárata* and the *Rája Shekhara Vilása,* included under this head, have often been described in previous reports. The remaining work is a *first poetical reader* in Kanarese, published for the Bombay Educational Department.

10. *Philosophy and Religion.*—The only new works are the *Mirat ul Harmain,* on account of the ceremonies to be observed by pilgrims to Mecca by Khazi Shah Abdul Kudus Khadri, who lately undertook a journey to Western Asia. Also the *Khatmul Huda Sublus Sava,* an exposition of the doctrines of the Mahadavi sect of Muhammadans.

11. *Mathematics.*—*A Kanarese School Arithmetic,* for the Bombay Educational Department, is the only work.

12. *Natural Science.*—Under this head have been placed two works. The first is called *Balagraha pustaka,* a collection of mantras for exercising an evil spirit who is given to the seizure of children (*Balagraha*), an antidote perhaps against epileptic fits. The other work is named *Nakshatra Chudamani* (diadem of stars), and is a treatise on astrology.

13. The remarks in last year's report as to the discrimination of original works from republications &c., apply equally to the entries in the tabular statement hereto appended.

Analysis of publications registered in Mysore and Coorg under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical language.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama ...	...	7	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	4	..	...	
4	History ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language ...	...	1	1	...	Sanskrit.
6	Law ...	...	3	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	1	Kanarese and Telugu.
9	Poetry ...	...	4	...	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	1	...	...	
12	Religion ...	...	10	...	2	Sanskrit and Kanarese.
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical).	...	1	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other).	...	...	...	2	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	...	32	1	5	
1	Original works ...	...	16	...	...	
2	Translations ...	...	5	...	4	
3	Republications. (a) Original ...	...	7	1	1	
	(b) Translations	...	4	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	...	32	1	5	
1	Educational works ...	...	3	...	...	
2	Non-educational works ...	...	29	1	5	
	TOTAL ...	...	32	1	5	

Classical languages include only Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Zend.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN BRITISH BURMAH DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From MAJOR C. W. STREET, M.S.C., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 763-4, dated Rangoon, 18th March 1876.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the analysis of publications registered during the year 1875, under Act XXV of 1867, in the province of British Burma, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 10-707, dated 26th April last.

2. There were 29 original works and one translation published during the year, compared with 16 in the previous year, and of republications, 20 from the original texts and from translations, to 17 in the previous year.

3. Of the original works published, there was only one of any importance, namely, the "Attal Thankhirk Damathal," or the original civil laws of the Burmese. The rest of the original works consisted of tracts and reports and other books on religious subjects, published by the American Baptist Missionaries.

4. The republications comprised religious works, dramas, fictions and histories in the Burmese, Karen, Pwo, and Sgan languages.

Analysis of Publications registered in the province of British Burma, under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	5	...	...	
3	Fiction	1	...	...	...	
4	History	...	1	...	...	
5	Language	...	4	...	3	
6	Law	...	1	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	3	6	..	2	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	..	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	..	...	...	
12	Religion	4	19	....	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical).	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other).	...	1	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	8	37	...	5	
1	Original works ...	6	20	...	3	
2	Translations ...	1	...	...	...	
	Republications. (a) Original...	1	16	...	2	
	Republications. (b) Translation	...	1	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	8	37	...	5	
1	Educational works ...	...	7	...	2	
2	Non-educational works ...	8	30	...	3	
	TOTAL ...	8	37	...	5	

RANGOON,
11th March 1876.

C. W. STREET, *Major*,
Officiating Secretary.

RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN ASSAM DURING THE YEAR 1875.

From CAPTAIN H. J. PEET, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 70 G. R., dated Shillong, the 12th February 1876.

With reference to Home Department No. 70-107, dated Simla, the 26th April 1875, I am directed to forward herewith a Tabular Statement analysing the publications registered in the Province of Assam during the year 1875 under Act XXV of 1867.

2. Only nine books were registered during the year under report; of these, 4 are educational and 5 non-educational 3 are original works, 3 translations, and 3 republications. During the year 1874, the number of books registered was five only.

3. It has already been noticed that 4 of the 9 books published in this year, or 44 per cent., are educational works, but in reality the relative circulation is much higher, the number of copies of non-educational works having been only 2,800, while those of educational works were 4,500, or about 62 per cent. of the total number of copies issued from the press.

4. All the books published are in the so-called Assamese language.

5. The Statement annexed will shew that the books represent the following subjects: —

I.—History.	IV.—Religion.
II.—Drama.	V.—Miscellaneous.
III.—Medicine.	

I.—*History*—is represented by one book entitled "Short History of Assam."

II.—*Drama*—by one book entitled "Abhimánya badha Kábya," a poem on the fall of Abhimánya, one of the heroes of the Mahâbhârat.

III.—*Medicine*—by one book entitled "Sutirapatal," a treatise on midwifery, being a translation from Dr. Jadunath Dhatri Sikshá.

IV.—*Religion*.—Three religious books were printed, one a Hindu book of devotion, another a translation of the weekly prayers to be said by Mussalmans on every Friday,

and the third entitled "Maha Prayaschitta" or the Great Atonement, by the Revd. Dr. Bronson, American Baptist Missionary.

V.—*Miscellaneous.*—The three books under this head are primers and simple lessons for the use of schools. The works seem to require no further comment. They are all small and printed in pamphlet form.

Analysis of publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1875.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English or other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
			1874	1875			
1	Biography ...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama ...	...	...	1	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	History ...	...	...	1	...	...	
5	Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	1	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	3	3	...	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy ...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion ...	...	...	3	...	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical). ...	...	1	...	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other).	...	1	...	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Total ...	...	5	9	...	...	
1	Original works ...	...	2	3	...	...	
2	Translations ...	...	...	3	...	...	
3	Republications { Original ...	...	3	3	...	...	
	Republications { Translations	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	5	9	...	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	5	4	...	...	
2	Non-educational works ...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Total ...	...	5	9	...	...	

Shillong,
The 7th March 1876.

C. MARTIN,
In charge of Registration Department, Assam.

Analysis of Publications registered in the several Provinces of British India during the year 1875.

Subjects.	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			North-Western Provinces.			Punjab.			Central Provinces.			Oudh.			Mysore.			Berar.			Assam.		
	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.
Biography	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drama	—	60	8	13	6	—	1	12	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiction	—	1	46	—	2	46	2	—	6	6	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
History	—	5	20	—	4	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Language	—	3	41	24	5	42	6	7	5	20	3	13	13	3	9	2	—	—	1	13	20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	14	4	1	3	4	1	2	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	1	41	13	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	113	102	17	40	21	10	3	9	10	105	3	15	4	16	13	7	3	16	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poetry	—	4	151	29	—	1	12	2	3	42	21	20	9	21	9	4	—	—	224	24	14	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Politics	—	1	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy	—	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religion	—	49	224	19	99	47	272	64	9	13	69	15	5	51	23	14	—	—	105	71	32	—	23	17	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
Science, Mathematical and Na-tural	—	11	27	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	11	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	47	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science, Natural and others	—	10	11	—	—	4	7	1	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travels and Voyages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	294	1,205	113	146	219	657	68	39	38	107	55	55	59	214	63	47	39	762	378	40	1	1	—	1	105	64	—	3	2	—	6	—	—
Original works	249	668	48	125	37	84	15	12	19	206	1	47	34	96	33	33	30	307	12	14	1	—	—	—	60	35	—	3	—	—	5	—	—
Translations	4	137	—	—	1	61	2	—	1	41	—	1	2	9	1	1	2	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republications { Original	17	178	23	37	30	309	75	17	15	110	49	51	—	79	47	10	5	421	135	23	—	—	—	—	27	22	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Republications { Translation	24	21	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	—	—	23	30	2	3	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	294	1,205	113	146	219	657	68	39	38	107	55	55	59	214	63	47	39	762	378	40	1	1	—	1	105	64	—	3	2	—	6	—	—
Educational works	70	402	23	46	39	66	7	3	10	110	4	17	6	64	24	9	7	127	74	11	1	1	—	—	13	16	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Non-educational works	224	803	90	100	180	591	61	36	28	97	51	38	53	150	39	38	32	635	304	29	—	—	—	1	92	48	—	3	2	—	2	—	—
Total	294	1,205	113	146	219	657	68	39	38	107	55	55	59	214	63	47	39	762	378	40	1	1	—	1	105	64	—	3	2	—	6	—	—

HOME DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd March 1877.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 12 April, 2019